

Kohl Idea: Army Unit With Paris

Integrated Force Would Be a Test Of Cooperation

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl urged Friday the formation of a joint French-West German fighting unit...

Asked about possible French nuclear protection for West Germany, Mr. Kohl said...

Kiosk Malta Socialists Vandalize Court

VALLETTA, Malta (AP) — Socialist Party supporters attacked Malta's courthouse Friday...

A caricature of Maurice Ravel, whose death 50 years ago is being commemorated in a Paris concert cycle.

GENERAL NEWS Syria has demanded the release of an American and a Lebanese taken hostage in Beirut, sources say.

You Call This a Spring? Wait'll You See Summer

By Thomas Netter Special to the Herald Tribune GENEVA — It was the eve of summer, and business should have been booming...



Dripping umbrellas obscured the faces of the crowds attending the races this week at Ascot near London.

Witnesses Suspected of Lying to Iran-Contra Panel

By Dan Morgan and Walter Pincus Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Senior members of the congressional committee...

Mr. Abrams, the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, came under sharp attack from committee members...

A Bomb Kills 15, Hurts 39 In Barcelona

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BARCELONA — A car bomb exploded in the garage of a department store Friday...

High Court Strikes Down 'Creationism'

By Al Kamen Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court, in a major defeat for fundamentalists...



Opposition Cheers Gandhi Defeat

H.N. Bahuguna, leader of India's Lok Dal Party, and supporters in New Delhi on Friday celebrate the overwhelming victory of the opposition parties...

Vatican Says Waldheim Insisted on Meeting Pope

By Roberto Suro New York Times Service ROME — Kurt Waldheim first asked for an official audience with Pope John Paul II shortly after he was elected president of Austria...

The spokesman added that there was no surprise at the Vatican over the reaction by Jewish groups to the pope's willingness to receive Mr. Waldheim.

Daedalus's Dream Lives, On Fragile Epoxy Wings

By Ken Ringle Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Next March or April, if all goes as planned, Glenn Tremml will insert himself in a strangely beautiful plastic envelope suspended from hollow wing struts of graphite epoxy...

Koreans Cautioned On Riots

Prime Minister Is Conciliatory; Policeman Killed

By John Burgess Washington Post Service SEOUL — Prime Minister Lee Seouk warned South Koreans by television Friday night that the government would have to make an "extraordinary decision" if order was not restored soon in the streets.

Clogging of Arteries Reversed in U.S. Study

By Philip M. Boffey New York Times Service WASHINGTON — A team of scientists have reported the first "clear evidence" that a large reduction in blood cholesterol will slow and in some cases even reverse the formation and growth of fatty deposits that clog the arteries and cause heart attacks.

What led him to the cockpit of the world's longest-flying human-powered aircraft, however, is an awesome physiology. Though his 5-foot-9, 150-pound (1.7-meter, 68-kilogram) physique is not obviously imposing, he has turned out to be stronger pound for pound than anyone medical researchers on the Daedalus project have yet discovered.

The flight from Crete would be more than triple the distance traveled by the Gossamer Albatross.

In terms of energy expended, his January performance in the Light Eagle was roughly equivalent to running the 26.2 miles of a marathon in less than three hours while simultaneously flying a hang glider.

U.S. Expects Saudis to Extend Protection for AWACS

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has received positive indications that the Saudi government will agree to a U.S. proposal to extend joint air surveillance of shipping to the lower half of the Gulf, according to administration sources.

A State Department spokesman said the administration was pleased with discussions with the Saudis to establish a second orbit over the lower Gulf for the U.S. Airborne Warning and Control System that operates from Saudi bases.

The Saudis would provide air protection for the U.S. AWACS in the lower Gulf with F-15 fighters, as they have been doing since 1980

for those operating within Saudi territory and watching ship movements in the central and northern sectors of the Gulf.

The extension of this system southward would allow the United States to track the movement of all ships as they enter the Gulf through the Strait of Hormuz, particularly the 11 Kuwaiti oil tankers now being placed under American flag protection.

It would also provide escorting U.S. warships early warning of any Iranian attack by motorboats, helicopters or one of the land-based, Chinese-made Siliworm missiles the Iranians are installing near the Strait.

"We are pleased with the discussions and anticipate positive responses from the Saudi government," said a State Department spokesman.

Another U.S. official said that while there is "no done deal" with the Saudis, there is every indication one will be reached soon.

Nine AWACS are now stationed in Saudi Arabia, four belonging to the United States and five newly purchased by the Saudis. The Saudis, however, are not yet capable of manning their own AWACS.

Saudi cooperation in extending air coverage into the lower Gulf appears to be the major new contribution of the Gulf states to bolstering the U.S. military presence in preparation for the escort of Kuwait tankers.

Kuwait has also offered to provide free oil for U.S. warships escorting the tankers, according to U.S. officials testifying before Congress this past week.

A senior administration official said Wednesday that U.S. military analysts had concluded that "the thing we want the most is full AWACS coverage so we don't get surprised." He said the Pentagon has concluded it does not require "a lot of air power" to protect the Kuwaiti tankers and thus access for U.S. planes to Saudi airfields is not essential.

Saudi Arabia has been criticized in Congress since the Saudi failure to intercept the Iraqi jet that attacked the U.S. guided-missile frigate Stark on May 17 with two Exocet missiles, killing 37 sailors. It has also been criticized for refusing to allow access to its bases for U.S. aircraft that might be needed to protect the Kuwaiti ships.

The alleged lack of Saudi cooperation, heatedly disputed by U.S. officials, was one of the main reasons for Senate opposition to the administration's proposal to sell the Saudis 1,600 Maverick anti-tank missiles. President Ronald Reagan withdrew the proposal after 67 senators backed a resolution blocking the sale.

Mr. Reagan said he intends to resubmit the Maverick request as soon as possible.

Court-Martial Urged
A formal investigation into Iraq's fatal missile attack on the Stark has recommended a court-martial of the ship's captain, possibly on negligence charges because his vessel failed to respond, officials told United Press International in Washington.

The recommendation for the court-martial of Captain Glenn R. Brindel was made by Rear Admiral Grant Sharp in a report on his "thorough investigation" to General George R. Crist, head of the U.S. Central Command, the sources said Thursday.

Admiral Sharp personally gave the report to General Crist at a brief meeting in Bahrain on June 13 and it was taken to Central Command headquarters at McMill Air Force Base, Florida, for review by the general's staff, the officials said.

Pentagon officials have said Admiral Sharp's investigation focused on why the frigate's officers failed to observe standard operating procedures and to turn the ship so its defenses could fire at the Iraqi jet and the two missiles.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has the final word on a court-martial and he could overrule the recommendation.

Captain Brindel, who shortly was scheduled to be relieved of command of the Stark for reasons said to be unrelated to the investigation, still was with his damaged ship, which is undergoing repairs in Bahrain.

Officials said the formal charge probably would be negligence because the ship's officers failed to take the proper evasive actions to avoid casualties and damage to the frigate. The fate of three or four officers under Captain Brindel's command was not known, but all have been assigned legal counsel.

The recommendation was no surprise, officials said, because a joint U.S.-Iraqi investigation and a probe by the House Armed Services Committee pointed toward negligence in failing to defend the Stark from what Iraq termed a mistaken attack.

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Tokyo Takes Some Blame In JAL Crash

By Reuters

TOKYO — The Japanese government and Boeing Co. both took responsibility Friday for the crash in 1985 of a Japan Air Lines Boeing 747 in which 520 people died.

An official government report, released Friday, said fault lay with the plane in 1978 by the U.S. aircraft maker Boeing and inadequate inspection by Transport Ministry inspectors had caused the crash, the worst single-aircraft disaster in history.

The one clear cause was the faulty repair work by Boeing, said Sun Takeda, the Transport Ministry official leading the government's accident investigation committee.

But the report also criticized the Japanese inspectors for not checking the repairs properly before signing a clearance document.

In a separate statement issued in Tokyo, Boeing said it had not seen the final report but agreed with an earlier similar draft report that the accident had been caused by the incorrect repairs, which remained undetected during scheduled inspections.

Boeing said it had made tests and provided equipment for aircraft to insure that a similar accident could not happen again.

Transport Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto said: "Repair instructions themselves were appropriate. If the repair work had been done faithfully by the instructions, the accident would not have occurred."

The president of Japan Air Lines, Susumu Yamaji, said that JAL was now conducting checks when it received repaired aircraft.

The plane, JAL Flight 123, hit Mount Ontake, north of Tokyo, on Aug. 12, 1985, after a bulkhead separating the pressurized cabin from the unpressurized tail burst, fracturing key control systems. Only four persons survived.

The report unequivocally cleared the JAL crew of all responsibility. A panel member, Osamu Fujiwara, said that the captain and his crew, all suffering from lack of oxygen, had done their best to regain control of the aircraft.

"There could have been nothing in their training to prepare them for that situation," he said.

The report said the impact would have killed everyone in the front of the plane instantly but that some further back probably survived for a while before dying of shock and injuries.

In a separate set of recommendations, the investigators said that large aircraft operating in Japan should have fail-safe systems that were truly fail-safe.

They did not elaborate on this. The report said only that the JAL airplane's fail-safe system "made no provision to prevent the kind of situation which arose in this case."

The investigators also asked the ministry to formulate more explicit guidelines for its inspectors. An internal ministry memo issued earlier this year said that inspectors were left too much on their own when making aircraft checks.

After a hard landing at Osaka airport in 1978 that injured 30 people on board, a Boeing team made repairs to the planes aft bulkhead, under supervision of the airline.

Transport Ministry inspectors approved the work without actually seeing the repairs, Friday's report said.

One of four inspectors who signed for the repairs killed himself in March after several days of police questioning. Police in Gunma Prefecture, the crash site, are conducting a separate criminal investigation into the disaster.

The report said the inspectors could not check Boeing's work because the parts repaired had been covered by a seal.

The report said the faulty repairs to the bulkhead allowed excessive pressure to build on one row of rivets, leading to metal fatigue and causing cracking. The repaired section was operating at 70 percent of normal strength.

On the day of the crash, Flight 123 showed signs of distress about 12 minutes after takeoff, the report said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Israel Arrests Arab Murder Suspects

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Israel has arrested a Palestinian guerrilla squad in the occupied West Bank that is accused of being responsible for killing the Arab mayor of Nablus and five other murders or attempted murders in the past two years, security sources said Friday.

The group was said to belong to the Syrian-backed, leftist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which claimed responsibility for the assassination of Mayor Zafir al-Masri in March last year, accusing him of collaborating with Israel.

In an apparently related development, the head of the Israeli Central Command, General Amram Mitznah, ordered the detention without trial of three Palestinian activists from the West Bank, the Israeli state radio reported. Two were described as popular front activists from the Dheisheh refugee camp, south of Bethlehem, and the third as a convicted murderer from the town of Ramallah.

Corruption Is Issue in Bahamas Vote

NASSAU, the Bahamas (NYT) — National elections were being held here Friday, and the main issue was corruption related to drug trafficking in this nation of 700 islands.

The issue has reduced support for Prime Minister Lynden O. Findling, whose Progressive Liberal Party has ruled the Bahamas for 20 years. But Mr. Findling, a charismatic speaker and shrewd politician, is revered for having led the Bahamas to black majority rule in 1967 and independence from Britain in 1973 and the election was expected to be close. Nearly 100,000 of the Bahamas' 240,000 residents are registered to vote and a high turnout was expected.

Mr. Findling's party blocked an opposition request for international observation teams and the use of indelible ink on voters' fingers to prevent double voting. Three Americans sent by a U.S. Senate subcommittee on terrorism, narcotics and international operations are being permitted to watch the elections, but are not being given access to polling places.

U.S. Defers Poles' Immigration Status

WASHINGTON (WP) — Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d has extended for six months the special immigration status of 7,000 to 10,000 Polish nationals who have settled in the United States since Poland declared martial law in late 1981.

Mr. Meese's announcement Thursday reverses a recommendation by the State Department, which is seeking to normalize relations with the Polish government and urged that the special immigration status be revoked June 30, raising the possibility of mass deportations.

The extension will continue through the rest of the year and will allow further study of the issue.

18 Die in South African Bus Accident

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Eighteen persons were killed and 84 injured Friday when a bus collided with a train at a railroad crossing about 30 miles west of Pretoria, officials said. Thirteen of the injured were in serious condition.

The Rustenburg Bus Services vehicle collided with the first of two joined electric locomotives pulling freight cars, the South African Press Association reported.

Passenger trains do not use the line.

Norway Revives Probe of Soviet Sales

OSLO (Reuters) — Norway, embroiled in a dispute with Washington over high-technology military sales to the Soviet Union, may have sold more of the same equipment since the original deal, senior justice officials said Friday.

The state prosecutor, Tor-Aksel Busch, said he had started fresh investigations into Kongsberg Vapenfabrik, the state-owned arms firm which in 1982 and 1983 delivered computers to Moscow used to help make almost silent submarine propellers. "There may have been other deliveries of the same equipment since then," he said. The police had closed their investigation into the original sale because a five-year statute of limitations.

The development is expected to cause concern in Washington, where there have been calls in Congress for a ban on trading with the company and for damages compensation for the deal. Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland of Norway wrote to President Ronald Reagan on Wednesday, apologizing for her government's laxity in dealing with the sale which broke Western restrictions on export of high technology to Communist countries.

For the Record

West German officials warned Poland on Friday that bilateral relations could be harmed by further delaying a response to Bonn's protest over the shelling of a West German naval vessel Monday by a Polish ship. (AP)

The Voice of America and the Board for International Broadcasting, which oversees Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, signed an agreement with Israel on Friday permitting them to build a relay transmitter in Israel. (NYT)

Mozambican rebels attacked villages in northeastern Zimbabwe on Sunday but were repulsed by government forces, military sources said in Harare on Friday. They said about 110 guerrillas of the night-time Mozambican National Resistance looted and burned the villages near the border. No details of any casualties were given. (Reuters)

A Soviet student has been sentenced to death by firing squad for his role in the riots in Kazakhstan last December, the Soviet republic's Communist Party newspaper said Friday. A carpenter, a welder and two other students were sentenced to hard-labor terms of four to 15 years. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Cuts in European air fares are envisaged in an agreement signed by 12 countries during a meeting of the European Civil Aviation Conference in Paris, the organization said Friday.

A 24-hour strike by Belgian public employees to protest a government pay offer disrupted trains, closed schools and affected other services in Belgium on Friday.

Employees of Spain's private banks started a day-and-a-half strike Friday to back demands for an 8-percent raise as well as reduced working hours. (Reuters)

The U.S. State Department issued a travel advisory Friday urging American visitors to South Korea to exercise caution and avoid large public gatherings in areas where demonstrations are under way. A spokesman said the department was not urging Americans to stay away from South Korea. Americans were urged to contact the U.S. Embassy in Seoul or consulate in Pusan for more information. (UPI)

Phoenix Airport Tests Lowest In Weapon-Detection Survey

WASHINGTON — Sky Harbor International Airport in Phoenix, Arizona, tested lowest in the United States in the detection of mock weapons, according to a survey of security by the Federal Aviation Administration.

Over a four-month period federal employees sought to sneak mock weapons past security guards at 28 U.S. airports to determine how well anti-hijacking techniques were working. Phoenix had a 34-percent detection rate.

The FAA had intended to keep the names of the airports secret so as not to encourage would-be hijackers to go to the places with lax security records, but some of the airports became known Thursday. The figures were obtained by members of Congress and congressional staff workers.

Here are the airports with the best records, according to tests conducted through December:

- Anchorage International Airport, Alaska (99 percent effective).
- Logan International, Boston (93 percent).
- Salt Lake City International, Utah (92 percent).
- La Guardia, New York City (91 percent).

On the other hand, New York's John F. Kennedy International finished in 20th place with a detection rate of 74 percent. Newark International was not ranked because not enough attempts were made by investigators to yield reliable results.

The airport with the second-worst record was McCarran International in Las Vegas, which detected the mock weapons 45 percent of the time.

MEMORIAL NOTICE

In memory of Count Jean de Breuille a mass will be celebrated on Wednesday, June 24, at 6:30 p.m., at the St. Pierre-de-Challot Church, Ave. Marceau, Paris-16e.

Gandhi Assesses State Election Disaster

By Reuters

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party was assessing the damage Friday as the full extent of its election disaster in the northern state of Haryana emerged.

It was one of the most sweeping defeats the party has suffered in a state election in its 101-year history, and the extent of the setback caught observers by surprise.

"Party leaders were greatly shocked," the Hindustan Times declared, "they had not expected the party to fare so badly."

With 84 results declared Mr. Gandhi's party had won only four of the 90 seats in the Haryana assembly — from a commanding 61 seats in the previous house.

The victorious alliance of the rural Lok Dal, or People's Party, and the Hindu-revivalist Bharatiya Janata Party, or Indian People's Party, swept all before it. The alliance, which held 23 seats in the previous house, won 72. Communists and independents held the remaining eight seats.

To add to Congress's humiliation, Haryana's chief minister, Bansi Lal, and 15 of his 16 ministers lost their seats.

Mr. Gandhi, his performance under close scrutiny because of his increasingly lackluster performance as prime minister and Congress leader, made no immediate comment on the result.

His image as the Mr. Clean of Indian politics already tarnished by scandals and pay-off allegations in New Delhi, the 42-year-old prime minister also appears now to have damaged his image as a voter.

He ran an uninspired campaign in Haryana despite the importance of the poll as his first popularity test in the Hindi-speaking belt of north India considered the bastion of the party.

The result was its sixth defeat in seven state elections under Mr. Gandhi in the past two years. It raised new doubts about his ability to rally the party to victory in general elections due in 1989.

"It is shocking," a Congress politician said, "we will now have to take stock of the party's future."

In March Congress lost Kerala, its last foothold in south India and party leaders had been worried about the prospect of an erosion of support in the party's northern stronghold.

The leadership should know that if the people of Haryana are disenchanted with the party, people in other states can also be," the Hindustan Times said.

The verdict of Haryana's 8.7 million voters was as much a triumph for Devi Lal, a former chief minister and leader of the Lok Dal, as it was a disaster for Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Lal, 73, campaigned hard against Congress for more than two years, barnstorming round the farming state and hitting hard at Mr. Gandhi on local and national issues.

Thursday night, as victory emerged and he won his own seat by 26,000 votes, Mr. Lal collapsed exhausted and was taken to a hospital as he declared the victory to be of historic and far-reaching importance for India.

Israel Says It Issued Visas to Soviets For Consular Visit Expected in July

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The on-again off-again détente between Israel and the Soviet Union appears to be on again, with the official announcement by Israel that a Soviet consular delegation would soon visit Jerusalem.

It will be the first official visit to Israel by a Soviet diplomatic team since Moscow severed diplomatic relations with Israel after the 1967 Middle East war.

The spokesman for the Israeli Foreign Ministry, Ehud Gol, said Thursday that the Dutch Embassy in Moscow, which represents Israel's interests there, issued visas Wednesday to a Soviet consular team. He said it would be headed by the deputy director of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's consular department, Yevgeni Antipov.

Mr. Gol said the Soviet delegation was expected to arrive sometime in July. It was not clear how long it would remain in Israel and with whom it would meet.

A senior Israeli official said, "We are pleased that the Soviet consular delegation is finally coming, but I can't say that we are jumping for joy."

"We have had a lot of ups and downs with the Soviets during the past six months," the official said. "All kinds of talk about thousands of Jews being let out of Russia, direct flights to Israel and diplomatic relations. None of it has materialized. So now we are being very careful."

"We hope this visit will lead somewhere beyond the specific consular issues the Soviets have in mind, but we are not making any predictions."

Israel has not laid down as a formal condition for the Soviet visit a reciprocal visit by an Israeli consular delegation to Moscow, as had been demanded by some members of the right-of-center Likud bloc.

However, Mr. Gol said that once Israel decided to send a consular delegation to look into its interests in Moscow, "we assume and expect the Soviets to grant visas to us as well."

The stated purpose of the Soviet consular visit is to inspect the extensive property owned in Jerusalem by the Russian Orthodox Church and to meet with Soviet citizens residing in Israel, most of whom are clergymen. But Israeli officials believe that is only a pretext to opening a low-level public diplomatic channel.

Ever since the prospect of a Soviet consular visit was first raised in August 1986 in talks between Israeli and Soviet representatives in Helsinki, Soviet spokesmen have repeatedly declared that Israel is not entitled to a reciprocal visit.

Moscow contends that a reciprocal visit is unwarranted because there is no Israeli-owned property in Moscow, other than Israel's old embassy building, and because the only Israeli citizens residing in the Soviet Union are Arab university students.

ILO Recommends Total Sanctions Against Pretoria

By Reuters

GENEVA — The International Labor Organization, overriding reservations of Western governments, voted Friday for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa that would stop trade, loans, investment and dealings with Pretoria on the world gold market.

A report condemning apartheid was adopted 231-26 with 25 abstentions. The U.S. delegation voted against the report, saying it would not advance prospects for a democratic multiracial system in South Africa. Britain also voted against the report and several European Community members abstained.

The report called on all governments to sever political, military, cultural, sporting and diplomatic relations with South Africa and it urged trade unions to organize consumer boycotts of South African goods.

The report denounced the June 11 extension of the state of emergency in South Africa, which began in June 1986, stating that it violated civil and trade union rights.

Arab diplomatic sources said the federation's future is at stake regardless of who wins the Sharjah power struggle.

Sheikh Sultan is backed by the neighboring emirate of Dubai, where the government-run radio said loyalists are gathering to express their solidarity with him. He was believed to be staying in Dubai.

Abu Dhabi, the leading emirate in the confederation, has supported Sheikh Abdel-Aziz.

Regional heads of state, including King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, have voiced concern over the situation at a time when tension in the Gulf is already high because of the Iran-Iraq war.

King Fahd warned against aggravating the situation to avert the possibility of foreign intervention. He did not elaborate.

The Supreme Council, the confederation's highest ruling body, issued a statement saying it was determined to settle the crisis in a family spirit.

Sheikh Abdel-Aziz was still in Sharjah's government palace and appeared entrenched militarily.

Sources said the National Guard has ringed the building and sealed off all approach roads. The National Guard has been under the command of Sheikh Abdel-Aziz since 1972.



Sheikh Abdel-Aziz

Abdel-Aziz Consolidates Sharjah Rule

By Reuters

SHARJAH, United Arab Emirates — Sharjah's new ruler, who took power after deposing his brother this week, said in interviews published Friday that his troops would shoot anyone who tries to disrupt the emirate.

The Supreme Council of the United Arab Emirates, seeking to moderate the crisis, has been in constant session since Wednesday, when Sheikh Sultan Bin Mohammed al-Qassimi took over from Sheikh Sultan Bin Mohammed al-Qassimi, 48, who had been on vacation.

"Troops have orders to open fire on anyone who tries to undermine the emirate's security," said Sheikh Abdel-Aziz, 50, in interviews published in three Kuwaiti daily newspapers. He said his brother was welcome to return to the emirate.

It was Sheikh Abdel-Aziz's first public statement since deposing his brother, who was in England.

Sheikh Abdel-Aziz said his brother was forced to step down by the ruling family because of his mismanagement of oil income. He said he would step down himself "only if the family wants that."

He was quoted as saying he would ask other Gulf states, particularly Kuwait, to help Sharjah repay its debt.

Sharjah, 62 miles (100 kilometers) southwest of the Strait of Hormuz, has a population of about 210,000, but 70 percent of it is composed of Arab and Western expatriates. It is the third-richest of the seven emirates, but banking executives say it is reeling under an estimated \$1 billion debt.

The United Arab Emirates, formed 16 years ago under British tutelage, consists of Sharjah, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Ras al Khaima, Umm al Quwain and Fujairah.

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15th Is Arrested In Pornography Ring in Brussels

By Reuters

BRUSSELS — Police detained a 60-year-old engineer Friday in an investigation into an international child pornography ring, bringing to 15 the number arrested since March.

The Brussels public prosecutor's office named the man only as Pierre D. Of those arrested, seven are still held, seven have been released and one has died.

Josef Verbeek, 63, head of the United Nations Children's Fund in Belgium, was arrested Thursday and charged with indecency and incitement to debauchery of children.

The police say another of those arrested, a UNICEF volunteer, Michel Feu, 45, used the basement of UNICEF's local office for developing pornographic photographs of children which were then sold.

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To place an advertisement in this section please contact: Ms Elizabeth HERWOOD 181 Ave. Ch.-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel. 46.37.93.84.

July 20 1987

Handwritten note in Arabic script: "سكنا من لوس انجلوس"

AMERICAN TOPICS

Occupational Disease: A Contentious Issue

More than 60 clinics have sprung up around the United States specializing in job-related illnesses "because ordinary clinics don't usually have a great deal of expertise in diagnosing occupational disease," says Nicholas Ashford, an occupational health expert at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "Doctors trained in occupational medicine are more likely to find a connection between a health problem and workplace conditions."

Shelter Talks: With the rising national emphasis on law and order, federal judges handed down stiffer prison sentences last year than they did in 1979, with the average duration increasing 32 percent, according to the Department of Justice. Mark W. Johnson, 38, who kept rattlesnakes as a hobby, and who apparently was depressed after separating from his girlfriend, showed one of the snakes to bite him several times in the hand, killing him, the Riverside, California, coroner's office reported.

native to the region to landscape, control erosion, conserve water and revegetate areas that have been taken over by alien weeds. In California, two tenacious weeds from Europe, gorse and broom, had overrun a mountain. The weeds were cleared and the mountainside replanted with silver lupine and other indigenous plants. Experts say native plants are less susceptible to disease, grow more slowly and thus need less pruning. They often need less water than imported ornamental plants, and irrigation is one of the most costly aspects of public landscaping.

DINNER HONORING His Excellency The Prime Minister of the French Republic and Mrs. Chirac. Lobster Mousse, Fines Herbes Sauce, Gravyre Bow Ties, Medallions of Veal Périgoureux, Banquettes of Vegetables, Asparagus in Hazelnut Butter, Endive and Chicory Salad, Condiments of Saint Paulin Cheese, Gin Parfait with Honey Grapefruit, Petits Fours, Sweet-Curry Chutney 1984, Omelette with Bacon, Mushrooms & Truffles, Dessert Menu, Caviar Napa.

THE WHITE HOUSE Tuesday, March 31, 1987

The menu for a White House dinner for Jacques Chirac.

White House Dinner: How to Get Invited. How does one get invited to a White House state dinner, outside of being part of the entourage of the guest of honor, a key political figure or a power in international affairs? "The one thing we always look for when preparing a state dinner is to include people who have excelled in their fields," says Linda Faulkner, the White House social secretary. "A serious author, a celebrated musician or dancer or actor or sports figure" would all be prime candidates. "We try to mix it up, add some variety," she said, "because it makes it more fun, more interesting."

Short Takes

Issuance of the first redesigned U.S. currency in a half-century will be delayed by as much as two years. The Treasury Department had planned to put the new \$1, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 bills into circulation this fall. But problems have arisen in securing adequate supplies of the special new paper. Design changes, which include adding a tiny plastic thread and microscopic printing around the portraits, are aimed at thwarting a new generation of color copying machines. People who are deluged in paying their city taxes in Philadelphia may find their names in the newspaper under a new city policy. The names are drawn at random. "These people think they are special," said Mayor W. Wilson Goode. "They thought they did not have to pay their fair share. They're wrong. They will, in fact, pay."

U.S., Soviet To Widen Studies of Ozone Layer

United Press International

WASHINGTON — American and Soviet scientists have agreed to share information on the global threat to the Earth's protective ozone layer, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has announced.

The agency said Thursday the agreement expands a pact between the two nations on atmospheric research. The latest cooperation was reached in meetings in Boulder, Colorado, and may be followed up next year in Moscow.

The scientists have agreed in particular to share information about a "hole" in the stratospheric ozone layer over Antarctica. A layer of ozone 10 to 30 miles (16 to 48 kilometers) high screens living things from dangerous ultraviolet rays, and some fear that the "hole," or dramatic thinning of the layer, may be the beginning of a worldwide decay of the Earth's ozone covering.

The United States will provide ozone monitoring equipment for use at the Soviet Union's station in Antarctica, and Moscow will provide information from sounding rockets fired from the base.

Scientists have determined in recent years that man-made gases such as chlorofluorocarbons are able to destroy ozone molecules, possibly thinning the ozone layer.

The Freon-type gases are used as refrigerants, aerosol propellants and cleaning agents. Western industrialized nations are considering international regulations that would reduce the use of chlorofluorocarbons.

A Blunt U.S. Warning to ASEAN on Trade

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, has warned officials of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations meeting here that they can no longer expect to sell increasing amounts of exports to the United States to fuel economic growth.

The blunt warning, made on Thursday and repeated Friday, has sent ripples of concern through the ASEAN countries — Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Analysis said the group was worried about the possible social and political costs of an economic slowdown, including the spread of Communist or Islamic extremist movements.

The ASEAN countries were also worried, the analysis said, that if the United States became preoccupied with economic difficulties at home, it might weaken the U.S. military presence in East Asia and the Western Pacific at a time when Soviet, Vietnamese and Chinese power is growing.

They said that U.S. warning had increased pressure on Japan to open its markets wider to imports from ASEAN nations, enlarge investment and aid, and ease terms for the repayment of debts.

At a meeting with ASEAN foreign ministers, Mr. Shultz said Friday that the flexibility and pragmatism of their association would be challenged "perhaps as never before" over the next few years as the world economic system "adjusts to the inevitable, and in my view possibly rapid, decline in the U.S. trade deficit."

ASEAN would have to work hard to diversify its markets. "While you may be able to maintain your current market share in the United States," he added, "you clearly will not be able to look to the United States to take major increases in your exports."

Rapid economic growth has enabled most governments of ASEAN nations to keep radical Communist or Islamic political movements at bay.

However, ASEAN officials said that the economic expansion has been dependent on exports of commodities and manufactured items, particularly to the United States, Japan and the European Community.

Canadian Scientists Find Evidence Of Planets Outside Our Solar System

By Kathy Sawyer Washington Post Service

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — Canadian astronomers say they have detected evidence of at least two planets that are in orbit around two stars similar to the sun and within 50 light years of Earth.

The findings could represent the first discovery of planets outside our solar system. The results may shed new light on the origins of the Earth and give new momentum to the search for extraterrestrial life.

The findings come at a time when many astronomers say the field, thanks to new technology and approaches, is ripe for major new discoveries.

The evidence is the best so far that there are planets beyond the solar system, according to Bruce Campbell, 39, of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, who reported it. His observation was based on a six-year study using a new technique.

But it will take long years and work by many scientists to confirm the findings, he noted. "When you make an extraordinary claim," he said, "you need extraordinary evidence."

The news was presented Thursday at the first joint meeting of the American and Canadian Astronomical societies at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver.

Frank Drake, founder of the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence, said of the Canadians' announcement: "It's tantalizing, but inconclusive." For greater verification, he noted, a 30-year program is necessary.

Planets give off no light and are difficult or impossible to detect in ordinary visible light.

The Canadian team used a new twist on an old, inefficient technique. Astronomers measure the velocity of stars to detect slight "wobbles" in their motions that are caused by the gravitational tug of the unseen companion — the presumed planet.

The Canadians' method of measuring gave them from 50 to 100 times the accuracy of techniques previously available. They were able to determine speed changes within 25 mph.

Of 16 stars monitored for the past six years, the team found "clear evidence" of possible planetary companions in two. Five others showed tentative signs of such bodies, Mr. Campbell said.

The most significant case is a star called Epsilon Eridani, about 11 light years from the sun in the constellation Eridanus. It is visible in the southern fall sky. Its behavior indicates a companion body from two to five times the size of Jupiter.

A light year is the distance light travels in a year at a velocity of 186,000 miles (297,600 kilometers) a second, or about 6 trillion miles. Jupiter's size is the standard of measurement for such work since it is by far the largest planet in our solar system, but only 1,000th the size of the sun, a typical star.

The other significant case is Gamma Cephei, about 43 light years away, with a companion in orbit that is about 1.7 times the mass of Jupiter.

White House Answers Rogers

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The White House has taken exception to a suggestion by General Bernard W. Rogers, the outgoing NATO military commander, that the United States was rushing toward an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union for political reasons.

The U.S. Army general contended that the United States has pressured North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies to go along with a proposed treaty to reduce or eliminate certain types of the superpowers' European-based missiles. But the White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, denied the assertion.

General Rogers maintained that the Reagan administration was moving too quickly toward an arms control agreement on medium-range missiles.

"It is more important to have these things accomplished on certain people's watch, or is it more important in the long term to insure what we are doing is right to the future of Western Europe?" he asked in an interview published earlier this week in The Washington Post.

Mr. Fitzwater told reporters the U.S. negotiating position "has been developed as a result of an intensive alliance consultative process."

Saying that President Ronald Reagan was not angry about the statements, he noted that General Rogers "is retiring in two weeks."

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No More Hostage Deals

With the kidnapping Wednesday of Charles Glass, a television journalist, nine Americans are now held hostage in Beirut. His situation is cruel and his abduction an outrage, and the State Department speaks for the United States in demanding the unconditional release of Mr. Glass and all other foreigners now held captive by Lebanese zealots.

A Sensible Budget Plan

With a prod from President Reagan, congressional Democrats have finally agreed to a plan for next year's budget. It makes a sensible out in the federal deficit. It courageously seeks to establish the principle that increases in military spending be covered by tax increases. Its one major drawback derives from its very boldness: if Congress and Mr. Reagan cannot agree on taxes, the total deficit reduction will be small.

Turkey's Success Story

Turkey went into a foreign debt crisis five years earlier than the Latin American countries did. Now, a decade later, it is emerging as an example of success. Many people in the U.S. Congress think that Latin America is being forced by its enormous debts into a downward spiral from which the only escape is to cancel the debts on a grand scale.

The New Securities Cop

When the U.S. stock markets go through a long unbroken rise, experience warns, loose practices proliferate in the flow of quick money. As the policeman on that beat, the Securities and Exchange Commission has the arduous job of enforcing the safety rules. David Ruder, the Northwestern University law professor now nominated to be the next chairman of the SEC, is about to step into an office that is likely to become increasingly demanding where the market goes.



Litmus Test: Was Rust a Conspirator or a Romantic?

PARIS — It is all but impossible to persuade the European man on the street that there was not "something" behind Mathias Rust's flight across Soviet territory to Red Square. A casual post published in a French magazine sees most people convinced that the flight was inspired by the Russians themselves, perhaps by a faction around Mikhail Gorbachev, to discredit rivals — or conceivably by the CIA. But there is little doubt, to quote one person, that "there was a big hand" behind it.

Democrats Should Learn From Europe's Battered Left

WASHINGTON — The drubbing taken by the Labor Party in the British elections is the latest in a series of recent losses by liberal-left parties in major industrial democracies. They send a clear message to Democratic Party voters in the United States: demonstrate that you can effectively manage the economy and social welfare programs and that you have a firm national security policy.

And He Said (to Reagan): Six Days Shalt Thou Labor...

WASHINGTON — In the middle of Ronald Reagan's seventh year as president, the administration's policy seems to be without form and void of the bright, bold colors that characterized the early years. But the powers of an incumbent president are awesome. If Mr. Reagan decides to let there be light in the policy darkness now upon the face of his administration, there will be light.

An Uncertain Europe Rethinks Its Defenses

PARIS — There is a certain ferment just below the top in Western Europe as people begin to contemplate the uncertain prospects of strategic change once disarmament actually starts. For the moment it is not going anywhere, for lack of impetus from leaders. Margaret Thatcher of Britain, whom former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France has called "a remarkable professional, surely the best in Europe," is the only figure in power with the perceived strength to launch an effective initiative.

Democracy: The Battle Is On

CHICAGO — Scenes in the hotels of Chicago have been remarkable. Every one has a flag and is waving it, every one is smoking, every one is shouting "politics" and nearly every one is drinking. You see the significant sign posted, "No mixed drinks" — the bar-tender has no time for such complicated business.

1912: The Battle Is On

CHICAGO — Scenes in the hotels of Chicago have been remarkable. Every one has a flag and is waving it, every one is smoking, every one is shouting "politics" and nearly every one is drinking. You see the significant sign posted, "No mixed drinks" — the bar-tender has no time for such complicated business.

1937: Bilbao Is Taken

FRANCO-SPANISH FRONTIER — Climaxing an 81-day campaign, General Francisco Franco's army stormed down the slopes of Begona and moved northwest along the Durango River from Galdakao to reach the old quarter of Bilbao [on June 19] in a concerted and perfectly timed pincer operation.

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Opinion

Syria Is Said to Demand Immediate Release of 2 Held Hostage in Beirut

The Associated Press
BEIRUT — Syria has demanded the immediate release of a kidnapped American journalist, Charles Glass, and of the son of the Lebanese defense minister, sources close to the Syrian Army command said Friday.

The kidnapping Wednesday in Beirut was seen as a major challenge to Syria's efforts to pacify Lebanon.

The sources said Syrian officials contacted leaders of the Shiite Muslim Hezbollah, or Party of God, during the night and "firmly demanded the quick release" of Mr. Glass, 36, and of Ali Ouseiran, 40, son of Defense Minister Adil Ouseiran.

The sources said the command also contacted Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, a Shiite religious leader who is believed to be the spiritual leader of Hezbollah. "No threats were made," one source said. "But it was clearly stated that the Syrian command regards the abduction as detrimental to Syria's role in safeguarding West Beirut's security."

The sources denied reports that the kidnappers had contacted the Syrian command.

The elder Ouseiran, an influential Shiite Muslim, said Friday: "I have been told that Hezbollah carried out the abductions. But I personally make no accusations."

Aides to Mr. Ouseiran said earlier that the minister had spent the night making contacts with Syrian officials and Hezbollah leaders to seek the release of the two hostages.

Mr. Ouseiran, 79, won pledges of "unlimited assistance" from the

Syrian command and from Sheikh Fadlallah, according to the aide. In another development, a group said Friday that it had killed Elias Srouf, a leader of Lebanon's Jewish community, in retaliation for Israeli bombardment of Shiite Moslem villages in southern Lebanon.

The Organization of the Oppressed on Earth made the claim in a handwritten statement in Arabic delivered to the independent Beirut newspaper al-Nahar, along with a photograph of Mr. Srouf, 70, an electrical engineer who was kidnapped in West Beirut more than a year ago.

Bonn Sees No Link
A government spokesman said Friday that West Germany saw no connection between the case of a suspected Arab hijacker being held in Frankfurt and the kidnapping of Mr. Glass, United Press International reported from Bonn.

"We have no knowledge of any connection and we appeal to you against speculation," the spokesman, Friedrich Ost, said when asked whether the latest kidnappings could be linked to the case of Mohammed Ali Hamadeh.

Mr. Hamadeh is sought by the United States in connection with the 1985 hijacking of a Trans World Airlines plane to Beirut and the murder of a U.S. Navy diver.

Sources in Bonn have said he probably will be put on trial there. There has been speculation that Mr. Glass, who interviewed passengers of the TWA jet, might have been kidnapped to prevent him from testifying at such a trial.



A policeman in Seoul doused flames on a fellow officer Friday after a student attack.

KOREA: Prime Minister Warns Nation to Curb Rioting

(Continued from Page 1)
government has considered in recent days, extending to martial law.

However, Mr. Lee's general conciliatory approach suggested that the government would continue with plans to offer political concessions to the opposition in an effort to end the crisis.

Central Seoul, the scene of intense fighting Thursday night between police and demonstrators, was quiet Friday. But government television reported that protest rallies, many of them violent, occurred at 24 university campuses in the city, with 27,000 students taking part.

Reagan Urges Discussions
David K. Shipler of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington.

President Reagan's letter to President Chun urges him not to overreact to street demonstrations and calls for a resumption of discussions with the opposition, a senior administration official said.

The letter calls on Mr. Chun to take steps toward establishing full democracy, the official said. He described it as part of the administration's "quiet diplomacy" aimed at fostering a liberalization of the South Korean political system without antagonizing the authorities and provoking a crackdown.

[Mr. Reagan declined to say Thursday whether he had sent such a letter, telling reporters during a picture-taking session at the White House. "It is not going into any details on what we might have done or not done," The Associated Press reported.

[But Mr. Reagan's spokesman said that "through a variety of channels" the United States has told South Korean leaders that "we believe they should continue a dialogue with the opposition on constitutional reform and that they should work to end the strife there as soon as possible by peaceful means."

The administration has also endorsed a proposed nonbinding congressional resolution criticizing Mr. Chun and calling for talks between the government and the opposition on constitutional reform.

Support for the resolution, which was expressed by the deputy assistant secretary of state, William Clark Jr., during a House subcommittee hearing, constituted the administration's strongest public step since clashes began.

The resolution proposes no economic or military sanctions, and Mr. Clark said the administration would oppose such steps.

A group of Democratic senators led by Edward M. Kennedy and John F. Kerry of Massachusetts introduced a measure Thursday that would eliminate duty-free preferential treatment for South Korean exports to the United States and prohibit the Overseas Private Investment Corp. from providing loans, credits, or other guarantees for investments in South Korea.

Several members of Congress also criticized the American Forces Network, which rebroadcasts American radio and television programs to American troops in South Korea, saying that it had censored

news items on the South Korean political situation. The broadcasts can be received by Koreans.

Warning on Olympics
The United States might pull out of the 1988 Olympics in South Korea if civil strife there would put U.S. athletes at "high risk," the executive director of the U.S. Olympic Committee said, according to an Associated Press report from Indianapolis.

"Neither the IOC (International Olympic Committee) nor the USOC or any country's Olympic committee is going to subject athletes to a situation of putting them at high risk," George Miller said Thursday at the U.S. Olympic Academy conference. "Only time will tell us what the risk will be."

POPE: Waldheim Insisted on Audience, Vatican Says

(Continued from Page 1)
visit had been arranged yet, but Franz Berner, spokesman for the Austrian Embassy in Rome, said he expected that diplomats would be invited and the Austrian president would be granted the full honors due his position.

"It cannot be otherwise," he said.

A number of countries in addition to the United States have refused to receive Mr. Waldheim, and so an invitation to the Vatican diplomatic corps to greet Mr. Waldheim would pose a test of the degree to which these nations will insist on isolating him, a Vatican official said.

Austrian 'Saddened'
Foreign Minister Alois Mock of Austria said Friday that he was saddened and deeply affected by the hatred of reactions to Mr. Waldheim's planned visit to the Vatican next week, it was reported from Vienna by Agence France-Press.

"I never expected such reactions to be as violent," said Mr. Mock, who is head of the conservative Popular Party.

He said he was disturbed that a campaign of defamation was being pursued against Austria with such determination and lack of comprehension.

Parts of the Austrian press Friday condemned the reactions of Jewish organizations, and especially the World Jewish Congress which had called the visit scheduled for Thursday a tragedy for the Vatican and a sad day for the relations between Jews and Catholics.

The protest against Mr. Waldheim's invitation to the Vatican sounds as if the pope had granted Adolf Eichmann an audience, the

newspaper Kronen Zeitung said. "Now Mr. Waldheim's enemies fire en masse even at the pope."

The pope knows the Nazis, since he suffered under them, the newspaper said, adding that John Paul II knows what he is doing by receiving the head of state of a Roman Catholic country.

"He does not want to offend any Jew or find excuses for the situation of his Nazi criminal, but he wants to tell the Austrians that they are no pariahs, no outcasts one does not touch," it concluded.

The Arbeiter Zeitung, newspaper of the Socialist Party, which shares power with Mr. Mock's Popular Party, said, "Mr. Waldheim is no longer a problem for Austria only, he now exports problems to Roman Catholics all over the world."

COURT: 'Creationism'

(Continued from Page 1)
quist, said the court should not have struck down the law.

"The people of Louisiana, including those who are Christian fundamentalists, are quite entitled, as a secular matter, to have whatever scientific evidence there may be against evolution presented in their schools."

The ruling came in a case in which the anti-evolutionists found themselves in the best legal position they had been in since 1925, when John Scopes was convicted for teaching evolution in the famous "Monkey Trial" in Tennessee.

A federal district court judge had struck down the law in 1985 without ordering a trial. A three-judge panel on the appeals court agreed, but seven of the circuit's 15 judges joined in an opinion that said the equal time provision could be constitutional.

Attorneys for the fundamentalists had hoped that the Supreme Court would at least send the case back to the district court for a trial.

Decision Assailed
Fundamentalists attacked the decision as a blatant exercise of judicial power, United Press International reported.

President Ronald Reagan, who supports the teaching of creationism, declined comment.

The atheist leader, Madalyn Murray O'Hair, said: "I thought they would go with the crazies. We are so pleased. We're going to have a beer bust. Many scientists expressed satisfaction, including 72 Nobel laureates who opposed the law."

Norman Newell, a paleontologist at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, called the decision excellent.

"So many people were on the side of the creationists, but they just did not have a good case," Mr. Newell said. "Many of their arguments were demonstrably false and to teach creationism in the public schools would have been anti-rationalistic and anti-science."

PANEL: Lying at Hearings Feared

(Continued from Page 1)
refusal to be interviewed before testifying publicly.

The initial, closed-door questioning of Colonel North, scheduled to begin Thursday, was abruptly canceled after lawyers told the panels he would not discuss his role in the affair before his public appearance before the committees, now anticipated for the middle of next month.

Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, chairman of the House panel, said that conversations with Colonel North's attorneys indicated there was "some flexibility," which might lead to a compromise. Mr. Hamilton and a Republican member of the Senate committee said that attorneys for the panels are trying to persuade his lawyers to permit some limited, private interrogation of Colonel North.

Secord Denies Report
Fox Butterfield of The New York Times reported earlier.

General Secord denied on Thursday that he had had any financial connection with Edwin P. Wilson, the renegade CIA agent convicted of smuggling arms to Libya, and charged that congressional committees were conducting a "continuing campaign" to discredit him.

The general was reacting to a report that a retired CIA official would testify next week that he had a financial tie to Mr. Wilson, who is serving a 52-year prison term.

General Secord termed the report "an obvious fabrication."

The report quoted congressional investigators as having said that the former CIA officer, Glenn Robinette, would provide the testimony to the congressional committees investigating the Iran-contra affair.

The investigators indicated that Mr. Robinette might have information about General Secord's role in a company called the Egyptian-American Transport and Services Corp., which pleaded guilty to overcharging the Department of Defense by \$8 million for shipping arms to Egypt. Mr. Wilson has claimed that he provided capital for the company, known as Eatsco, and that General Secord was one of several silent partners in it.

The investigators said that Mr. Robinette was expected to testify about General Secord's personal, social and business ties to a group of former CIA operatives and military officers that Mr. Wilson helped bring together.

This group, formed in the late 1970s, often met at Mr. Wilson's country house in Virginia and, according to the investigators, provided much of the structure for the covert operation run out of the White House by Colonel North to sell arms to Iran and the Nicaraguan rebels.

BOMB: 15 Killed in Barcelona

(Continued from Page 1)
were found in the underground parking area, police said.

Three others died in a hospital, the civil government's office said.

The official identification of some of the victims was difficult because they had been burned beyond recognition.

Firefighters told reporters that most of the deaths appeared to result from asphyxiation caused by thick clouds of smoke caused by the explosion, which came at 4:15 P.M.

The injured were taken to local hospitals, where they were being treated for burns and smoke inhalation, hospital officials told reporters.

The national news agency EFE reported that a man who said he spoke for the ETA told the Barcelona newspaper Avui 30 minutes before the blast that a bomb would go off in the store.

Robert Vidal, director of the Hipercor store, told EFE that the store had received no warning of the bombing.

But he said policemen and private security guards who had learned of the warning made to the newspaper had begun a search of the store minutes before the blast.

The worst previous blast for which the ETA claimed responsibility was a car-bomb attack in Madrid last July 14 in which a bus carrying more than 50 Civil Guards members exploded.

Twelve Civil Guards died and more than 20 were injured.

The ETA, which seeks independence from Spain for the three-province northern Basque country, has claimed responsibility for seven attacks in Barcelona, which was named in October as the site of the 1992 Summer Olympic Games.

The interior minister, Jose Barionuevo Pina, said the attack against a civilian target was a "sign of weakness" by the ETA, which has faced recent setbacks.

King Juan Carlos I, who Friday made a private visit to Paris, sent a telegram to the mayor of Barcelona, Pasqual Maragall, and expressed condolences to residents of the city and the families of the victims.

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez announced he was cutting short a visit to Brazil because of the attack, the Spanish news agency EFE reported.

The Barcelona blast came a week after an ETA attack on a network of pipelines near a petrochemical complex in Tarragona, 50 miles (80 kilometers) south of Barcelona.

The Tarragona blast caused a huge fire that burned for several days, but no one was injured.

Last winter, police said they had foiled an ETA plot to blow up Madrid's largest shopping center.

They said jet roads had prevented the guerrillas from bringing a large shipment of explosives to the capital.

Meanwhile, a Madrid court earlier Friday sentenced two Basques to six years in prison each for belonging to the ETA.

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

RAIN: Summer's Damp Welcome

(Continued from Page 1)
understatement. Along the wet Quai du Mont Blanc in Geneva on Friday, swans seemed to outnumber people. Nary a tourist was in sight.

"First the decline of the dollar, and now this," said the proprietor of Le Glacier du Mont Blanc as she surveyed the depressingly empty cafe. Business was so bad, she said, that she didn't want to give her name. And there was no one else to talk to, because all the other little cafes along the port were closed.

Weather forecasters from London to Zurich are not really sure what has been causing all this precipitation and cold weather. But temperatures have dropped to unseasonable lows ranging from the high-40s and mid-50s (about 10 degrees centigrade) in most of Switzerland, West Germany and parts of the United Kingdom.

"If we were sure, we'd be able to issue more accurate forecasts," said an English weather forecaster in London.

But the forecasters think the poor-weather belt through central and northern Europe is caused by what they call a mid-Atlantic "blocking pattern" north of the Azores islands off Spain.

A forecaster at the London Weather Center said he and his colleagues don't really know how it got there, or what causes such a block; but what is happening is that it forces winds in a more northerly arc toward the Arctic Circle, before it sweeps down over southern Greenland, Iceland, Britain and then Europe, resulting in cold and rain.

"The best weather right now is somewhere out over the central Atlantic," a London Weather Service spokesman said.

"We've had American tourists reserve for three nights and then leave after the first day," said Paul Palmer, director of the Hostellerie du Bon Accueil in the village of Chateau d'Oex, about a two-hour drive north of Geneva.

On Thursday, he said, it snowed above a mountain level of about 4,000 feet (1,250 meters) "and all

the mountain tops around here were white."

Boating service owners on Lake Geneva say they're losing everything they gained during an unusually warm April, when rentals were high and boats were full. And in a shoe boutique, a saleswoman lamented as she surveyed racks of unsold summer shoes. "For me the season is already a disaster," she said.

But the news is not all bad. At Harrod's department store in London, a spokesman said business was all right. "Of course, here we're used to this sort of thing," he added.

While the rain and the cold is setting records in some places such as Essen, where the temperatures earlier this week dipped to lows not seen since the mid-1930s, weather forecasters say that this June is more of an aberration, and a not uncommon one.

"People complain a lot about it because it's the first month of summer," the London Weather spokesman said. "But James are notoriously fickle with their weather. The classic was June 1944, when the entire D-Day landing had to be postponed for 24 hours to get good enough weather for the troops to land."

So the question now is, what to do?

The center of the Atlantic Ocean may be a bit remote for some, but the weather forecasters say the weather is great in Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, Egypt, Lebanon and Israel, with hot, cloudless weather.

The weather's also fine and warm in Yugoslavia, Italy, Tunisia and southeastern France, with a few thundershowers here and there, while conditions in Spain, Portugal, southwestern France, Algeria and Morocco are changing to nice and hot over the next few days.

And in North America, Chicago, Miami, Montreal, New York and Washington are experiencing a heat wave.

The weather forecasters are optimistic about weather next week in central France, Switzerland, Austria and Czechoslovakia, saying they think it may break soon with average temperatures and clear skies, marked by an occasional thundershower.

For Poland, West Germany, Denmark, Britain and southern Scandinavia, they are less optimistic, predicting more rain, at least for the time being.

Still, there's no sense in being too pessimistic, the forecasters say, adding that in general, things may begin to clear up all over Europe by — well, say July?

"If the block over the Atlantic was now over Europe, we'd be having nice weather conditions," said the spokesman for the London Weather Center. "So my advice is, stick it out a bit more and you'll find the weather breaking up — maybe even next week."

Peruvian Aircraft Is Lost; 46 Aboard

United Press International
LIMA — A twin-engine Peruvian Air Force plane with 46 passengers and crew disappeared during a flight from the capital to an Amazon jungle village and was declared lost, authorities said.

An air force spokesman said the Soviet-built Antonov-26 lost contact with air traffic controllers after it took off from Lima at 8:12 A.M. Thursday. An Aeronautics Ministry statement said the plane was bound for Saposoa, 350 miles (560 kilometers) north of Lima. The spokesman said the plane had a crew of six, but that it was not known if the 40 passengers were air force personnel or civilians.

UN Announces Last-Ditch Effort On Afghanistan

Washington Post Service
GENEVA — The United Nations "has gone as far as it can" in trying to arrange a cease-fire and a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, said Friday.

A UN special envoy will make one more trip to Islamabad, Pakistan and Kabul "in the very near future" to try to win agreement on a timetable for Soviet withdrawal.

He did not say whether if that trip failed, the UN mediation effort would end.

What had been touted as a final round of UN-sponsored talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan scheduled for last month were indefinitely delayed, reportedly because of a dispute over the timetable for the Soviet withdrawal.

France Said to Refuse Pretoria's New Envoy

Reuters
PARIS — President Francois Mitterrand has temporarily refused to accept the credentials of South Africa's new ambassador, Hendrik Geldenhuys, to protest the imprisonment of a young French teacher in Marseanne, diplomatic sources said Friday.

South African and French officials would not confirm the report. France has been unable to obtain the release of Pierre-Andre Albertini, who was sentenced to four years in prison for refusing to testify against African nationalists.

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20-6-87

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Zoos May Disappear From Italian Cities

Zoos are closing in northern Italy, and this week's election of Greens party deputies to the Italian parliament may well make the entire country's zoos an endangered species.

The offensive against the zoos started two years ago when Gian Luigi Melega, a journalist and deputy for the Radical Party, submitted a bill calling for the removal of zoos in cities larger than 300,000. He said Italy's 60 major zoos kept animals in cramped, filthy cages and the keepers often were unqualified. The lawmakers have not debated the bill so far, but 13 Greens deputies are expected to bring it up.

Turin was first to close its zoo, and Milan and Verona are following. Brescia will hold a referendum and so will Rome, with the country's biggest zoo, housing 1,500 animals on 25 acres (17 hectares).

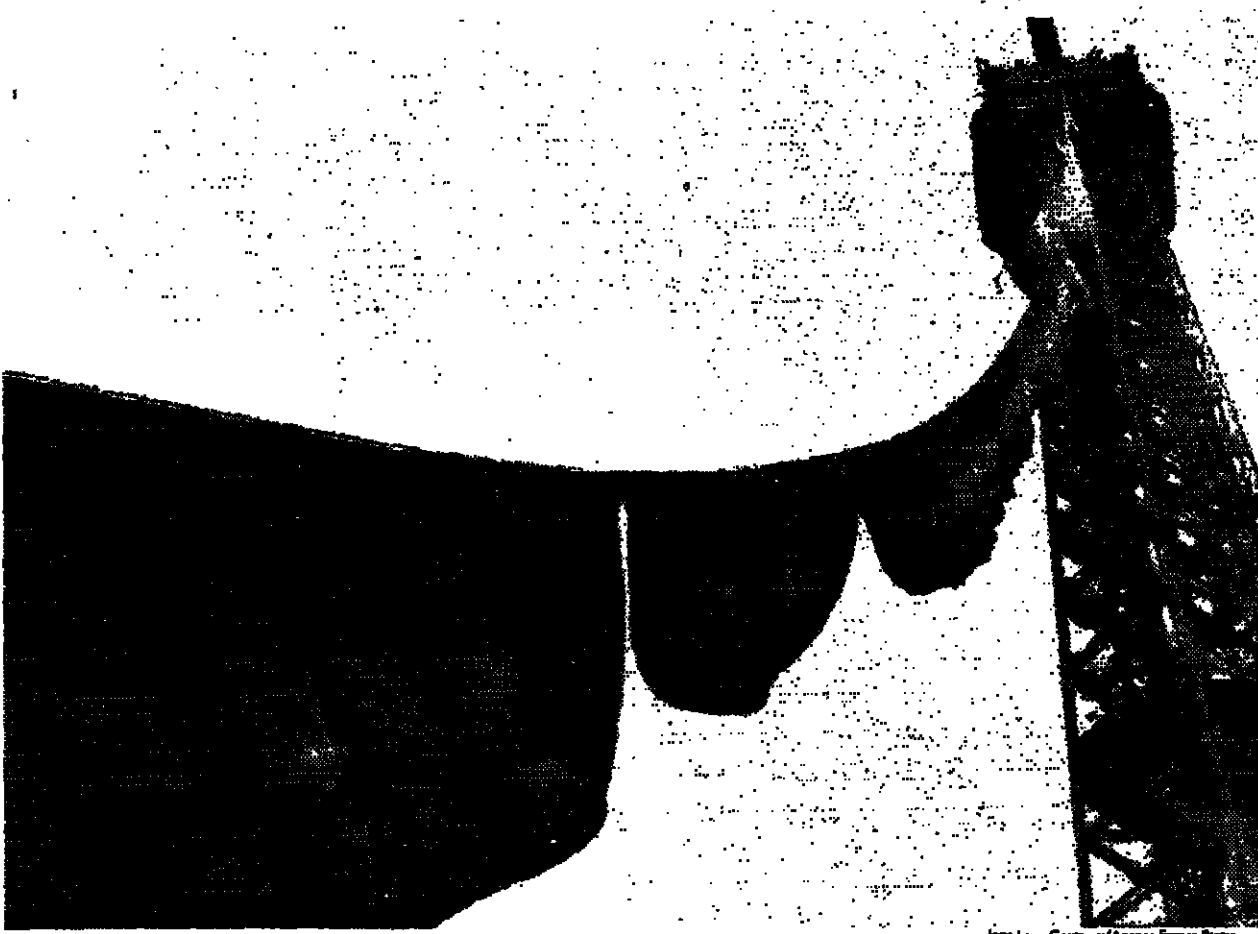
Before the Turin zoo closed at the end of March most of its animals had been sold to animal parks in Italy or to zoos elsewhere in Europe or the Middle East. However, several animals including Romeo, an 18-year-old giraffe, are still awaiting buyers.

American Hospitals Poach British Nurses

Representatives of 15 U.S. hospitals arrived in London this week to recruit as many as 1,000 British nurses, who are in short supply in both countries. The American arrival was heralded by a media blitz leading up to a three-day Nursing Jobs Fair that opened in London Thursday.

With the prospects of higher pay, hundreds of British nurses were expected to attend the fair. Richard Devito, the fair's American coordinator, said the lowest starting salary for a nurse in the United States is \$22,000 (£13,415), and a nurse in a management position can earn between \$35,000 and \$45,000. In Britain, nurses' salaries range from about \$7,000 to just above \$16,000.

The shortage in Britain has become critical because of pay and unsatisfactory working conditions, according to the National



EFFEL RAINBOW — A fabric rainbow appeared amid the Paris showers Friday after the unveiling from the Eiffel Tower of a polyester strip 1,000 feet (300 meters)

Union of Public Employees. Thirty thousand nurses left their jobs last year and 25 percent of nursing vacancies in London hospitals are unfilled. Mr. Devito said British nurses were being recruited because they are among the best trained in the world.

Around Europe

The weed-filled field above Hitler's Berlin bunker will be transformed into a park and children's playground, according to East Berlin authorities. The 11.25 acres (4.5-hectares) near the Berlin Wall will be landscaped and surrounded by 1,300 dwellings and a shopping center of stores and restaurants. The bunker in which the Nazi leader is believed to have committed suicide 42 years ago has been filled in and the rubble smoothed over. The project is part of a renovation to mark Berlin's 750th anniversary, which will be celebrated by East Germany in October.

France has banned TV ads of

drinks containing more than one percent alcohol, including beer. Michele Barzach, the public health minister, said beer was responsible for growing alcoholism among young people. Film theaters, radio stations, publications and billboards may continue to advertise alcoholic drinks, but the ads may not link alcohol to sexuality, sports, work or motor vehicles. Private TV channels said the action will lead to an annual loss in revenue of about five percent. Commercials for alcoholic drinks had already been forbidden on public TV.

Switzerland has granted residence permits to Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani and his family because the former Saudi oil minister's moderating influence in the OPEC oil price talks had been beneficial to Switzerland, parliament was told this week by Elisabeth Kopp, the Swiss justice minister. Mr. Yamani's case should not be seen as a precedent, Mrs. Kopp said, responding to questions by Markus Ruf, a deputy for the rightist National Action Par-

ty, which calls for severe curbs on immigration. Mr. Yamani, who will settle in Chermignon, a Valais ski resort, already owns apartments in Chermignon and Geneva and is considered an excellent taxpayer. Mrs. Kopp added.

Two swallows have built their nest in the bedroom of a house in western Denmark for the second year in a row, according to the daily Jylland Posten. Last year they nested on top of a bedroom armoire in a house in the town of Humlum, but this year they preferred a lamp shade. "We like each other's company," said the owner, Lisse Madsen, "but this year we can't use the ceiling light as long as the swallows have rented it."

An oil-rig supply ship from Tromsø, in northern Norway, spotted the submarine on Sunday as it surfaced in international waters in the Barents Sea about 40 miles (64 kilometers) off Norway's northern coast.

According to a NATO spokesman: "The Norwegians waved, and the Soviets waved back. So the ship put out a launch and pulled up right alongside the submarine."

He said they threw the magazines on the submarine's deck in a plastic bag and asked if the Soviets had any vodka for them. "The answer was no."

Coming Up for Air, Soviets Get Surprise

The crew of a Norwegian merchant ship, in the first reported incident of its kind, got close

to a Soviet submarine to throw the crew a gift of pornographic magazines.

With \$74,000 provided by the Smithsonian's Air and Space Museum and MIT, the team spent a year researching everything from high-tech aerodynamics to the technology of the Aegean Sea to determine if the project was even feasible. They concluded it was. But just barely.

"One of the crucial unknowns was physiology," Mr. Langford said. The U.S. Army and others have done research on what the human body is capable of doing in sports, he said, "but there has been very little real medical research on endurance physiology."

After building the Monarch, he remembers, the team was looking around for something to do next, "something that would drive the technology" of man-powered flight. Duplicating Daedalus, he said, "seemed like natural."

When Mr. Tremml learned about the project and the team's

DAEDALUS: The Dream Lives, on Fragile Wings

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Tremml's percentage of body fat is 6.

A two-and-a-half-hour human-powered flight, he said, is "a lot more difficult" than a two-and-a-half-hour triathlon.

"You can't ever back off and get your wind again," he said. "The plane needs a minimum amount of power just to fly. As soon as you back off, you start losing altitude."

The roots of the modern Daedalus project can be traced to 1979, when an MIT team built an easy-pedaling, 10-mile-an-hour aircraft named Chrysalis to fly across the English Channel. At stake was a prize of \$50,000 put up by Henry Kremer, a British industrialist, for the first cross-channel flight under human power.

But only seven days after the first airborne test of Chrysalis, the Gosamer Albatross made its historic flight.

The MIT team went on to build a smaller aircraft called Monarch, which in 1984 set a world speed record for human-powered flight by negotiating a diamond-shaped 1,500-meter (1636-yard) course at 21 miles an hour.

The manager of the Daedalus project, John S. Langford 3d, is a former aeronautical engineer with Lockheed Corp. He holds master's degrees in aeronautics and astronautics and in defense policy and arms control; is a doctoral candidate in aeronautics and public policy at MIT; and is currently a research analyst at the Institute for Defense Analyses in Alexandria, Virginia.

After building the Monarch, he remembers, the team was looking around for something to do next, "something that would drive the technology" of man-powered flight. Duplicating Daedalus, he said, "seemed like natural."

The flight from Crete, however, would be more than triple the distance traveled by the Gosamer Albatross, and none of the other man-powered aircraft had flown longer than five minutes. "We didn't really know if it was possible," Mr. Langford said.

So with \$74,000 provided by the Smithsonian's Air and Space Museum and MIT, the team spent a year researching everything from high-tech aerodynamics to the technology of the Aegean Sea to determine if the project was even feasible. They concluded it was. But just barely.

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'You can't ever back off and get your wind again. The plane needs a minimum amount of power just to fly.'

— Glenn Tremml, Daedalus project pilot

"We didn't know if anyone could pedal that hard for that long with the efficiency we needed," he said.

When the team researched various studies in the field, Mr. Langford said, one name that appeared recurrently was that of Elio Nadel at Yale University. So Dr. Nadel was asked to talk to the team at MIT, and he subsequently became interested in the project, now serving as the team's principal investigator in physiology.

Mr. Tremml, meanwhile, knew nothing of the Daedalus project. But by chance he was working as a research assistant at a medical research institute in New Haven, Connecticut, downstairs from Dr. Nadel's laboratory.

"I would go running at lunch with some guys who worked upstairs," Mr. Tremml remembers, "and they would tell me about all these famous athletes they were testing in the lab — people like John Howard, the fastest man alive on a bicycle. So I went up to peek in and get a look at them."

When Mr. Tremml learned about the project and the team's

search for a human engine, he became interested. But the team was not initially interested in him — "because I wasn't a national-caliber athlete," Mr. Tremml said. When Dr. Nadel found out Mr. Tremml was a licensed small-plane pilot, however, he was granted an interview.

The Daedalus team tested Mr. Tremml on a slowed-down flight simulator originally designed for jet pilots. They weighed him and measured him and tested his body fat. Finally, they strapped him in a stationary cycle "ergometer" in the basement and had him pedal for four hours at power settings 10 percent higher than they thought the flight would ever need.

While a lot of athletes could pump for more power than Mr. Tremml could, he produced more power per unit of body weight — "which is much more important in a plane than on a bicycle," Mr. Tremml said.

Finally, the researchers decided Mr. Tremml should make the key January test flight in the Light Eagle.

Until they found Mr. Tremml, the top pound-for-pound pilot was Lois McCallin of Belmont, Massachusetts, another triathlete. Now the team is looking for two more pilots.

"I had to be better than Lois. Anybody from now on will have to be better than I am," Mr. Tremml said. "Or, to put it another way, I'm the worst they'll take."

On the appointed day next spring, the team will start early, possibly even at night. "It's the heat that can kill you on this flight," Mr. Tremml said, taking note that Icarus fell into the sea when his wax wings melted.

Fueled by special high-tech glucose drinks, Mr. Tremml will pedal off the beach of Crete and head northward over calm seas. The weather will have to be calm. Mr. Langford said, headwinds almost aborted Mr. Allen's flight across the channel.

The plane's designed speed of 15 mph is a carefully constructed compromise: A faster speed would tax Mr. Tremml too much; a slower one would leave him exposed too long to the mercantile Mediterranean weather.

Keeping the 11-foot, 1.9-pound propeller of Kevlar-wrapped Styrofoam rotating at cruising speed, Mr. Tremml said, takes 70 percent of his aerobic capacity. Getting the plane off the ground takes 140 percent, he said, "sort of like a quarter-mile sprint before the marathon."

But once into the air and under way, he said, man-powered flight is "almost completely silent."

"The loudest sound is the sound of my own breathing," he added.

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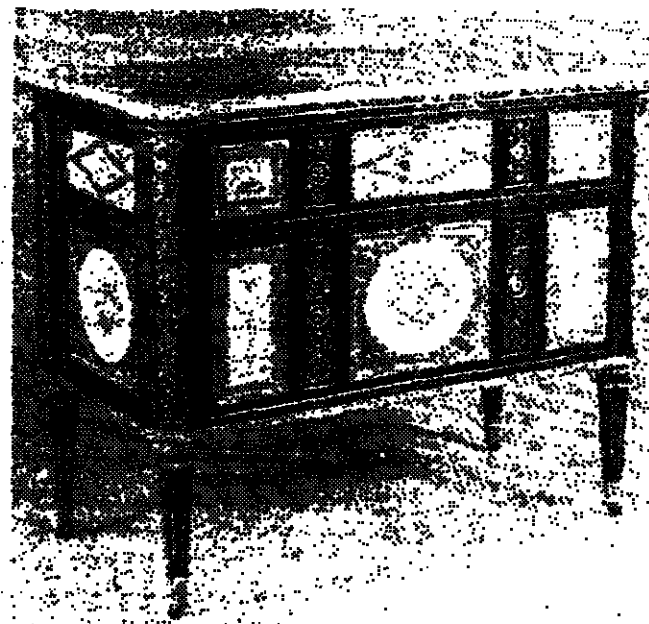
A Four-Star Furniture Sale

LONDON — Auction houses are taking big chances in their anxiety to keep up their image and cultivate a glamorous image as sellers of stupendous rarities.

Souren Melikian

trump in the media. But the triumph came within inches of turning into a disaster on the scale of the 1985 collection sale held in New York in 1985 when over two thirds of the goods were bought in.

The centerpiece was an extraordinary bureau of the early 18th century from Knoke Park in Kent. Scenes in the chinoiserie taste show orientals ambulating about in garden settings.



Louis XVI porcelain-mounted commode by Dester.

porcelain plaques. The very finely chased ormolu mounts further enhance the ornate lavishness of the decoration. Owned by the Earls of Plymouth since at least 1833, when it was first mentioned in an inventory, it could not be more desirable by museum standards, despite the replacement of the original marble top — which Christie's tactfully refrain from discussing.

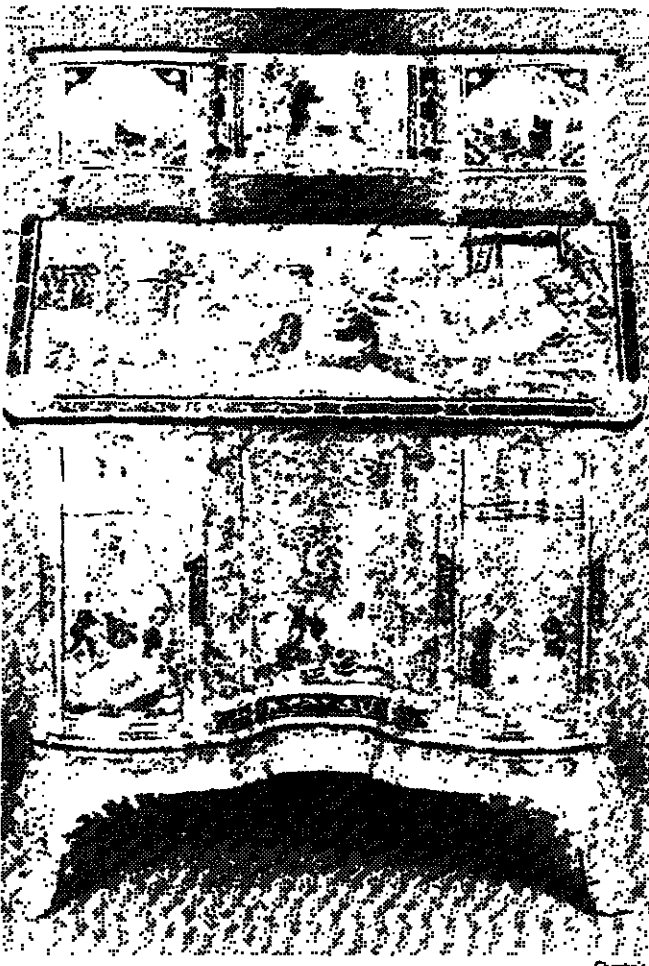
Equally remarkable in its way is a fireplace set made in 1788 by the most famous of all French 18th century bronze-makers, Pierre-Philippe Thomire. It consists of an ormolu and steel grate, signed and dated in full, and two columns supporting the black bronze figures of Apollo and Fame — Apollo being also signed in full. Surprisingly, the grate is purely English in design and matches a drawing from an album covering the workshop production of the cabinetmaker John Linnell. The design, now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, differs from the others in craftsmanship and carries a French inscription stating that the scale is given in English feet. This, combined with

not three times the price. The first reason for its failure to do so lies in the hesitant labeling, oscillating between France, Germany and Italy. A second factor may have been the hasty restoration work in some areas. And a third one is perhaps to be sought in the often unflattering context of the sale.

The fillers varied erratically in quality. Some of the better ones included pieces formerly in the collection of Antony Tannoury seen at auction at Drouot in Paris on Nov. 15, 1983. A London weekly scoffed at Christie's for taking in pieces that had been so recently sold and for being ungenerally for selling items consigned for sale as a result of a Paris court decision.

Sure enough, most did very well. A Louis XVI parquetry commode à encadrements doubled its Drouot bid as it rose to £126,500. Several lots from the Louis XIV period sold extremely well. By contrast, it was regrettable to include a Louis XVI regulator clock and cabinet which, by Christie's own admission, was originally veneered in ebony. It failed to sell at £190,000 as it did in Paris at 2.1 million francs.

Christie's apparently erred on a bigger scale, if the opinion of the top Paris dealers means anything. One of them, admired even by his peers for his sharp eye, says that the "pair of Louis XV giltwood stools" bears a respectable resemblance to 20th century production. This makes the £9,350 price somewhat inflated. He is equally unflattering about a pair of "Transitional giltwood chairs in the manner of Louis Delanois" — sold at £6,050; laughing off a "Louis XV petite commode" — bought in at £13,000, and, like other colleagues, talks contemptuously of the "Louis XVI ormolu and porcelain ambony and ebony secrétaire à abattant by Adam Weisweiler" (the Louis XVI court cabinetmaker). The piece considered by him to be a late 19th



Bouffe polychrome bureau, inlaid with mother-of-pearl.

century remake, remained unsold at £450,000 — luckily for all parties, it would seem, excepting the unidentified owner. A "Louis XVI mahogany commode by H. Riesener" met with the same devastating comments. That also failed to sell — at "only" £40,000. Between the wonderful £550,000 Louis XVI commode and the extraordinary £1.21 million bureau, it may have adversely affected their fate.

Some problems also affected the works of art. One or two had been seen knocking about the market. Trade sources believe Christie's must thank its lucky star for getting away with its bronze statue of Mars by Giambologna, its great rarity notwithstanding. Most of the gilding is, as Christie's exquisitely puts it, "partially" refreshed. And

sources say, the object was recently being offered at \$1.5 million on the U.S. market. Christie's estimate, "£500,000 plus," suggests that it barely sold above the reserve. Add to that the pressure of a number of decorative pieces that several specialists laughed at — from a "pair of Louis XVI ormolu mounted apple-green Sevres potpourri vases," sold for £15,400 to a pair of Louis XVI ormolu-mounted green lacquered marble vases," bought in at £20,000. In short, the quality standard was uneven. It could have killed the sale.

Its success, financially rewarding, owes something to the talent of Charles Alloups as an outstanding auctioneer. His lessons should be pondered. Next time it may be tougher.

An Affectionate Tribute to Ravel

By David Stevens International Herald Tribune PARIS — Maurice Ravel was one of the rare composers who was himself almost from the beginning, which gives a particular density and unity to the admirable series of concerts at the Théâtre Musical de Paris/Châtelet presenting his complete works in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of his death.

And, although he was not always a miniaturist, his art was so compact and lacking in rhetoric that this feat is being accomplished in 10 concerts comprising more than 70 works, counting the individual songs. This counts some works twice, in a sense, because several exist in versions for piano (or pianos) as well as orchestra, but with Ravel this is by no means redundant. The only notable exclusion is of the composer's transcriptions of the works of others, such as the orchestration of Mussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition."

In some comments on his own attitude toward music, made to his friend Roland-Manuel and published after his death, Ravel stressed his esteem for craft and artistic conscience and his distrust of "sincerity."

"My objective is technical perfection. I can strive unceasingly to this end, since I am certain of never being able to achieve it. The important thing is to get nearer all the time."

He worked slowly and painstakingly, and his output was not huge, but a high percentage of his works can fairly claim to be masterpieces or at least substantial accomplishments in a wide variety of musical genres. His popularity seems guaranteed forever by "La Valse" and "Bolero" alone.

It is easy to find correspondences between man and music. He was short and slender, with a relatively large head as if to contain a formidable intellect, and he was a fastidious and stylish dresser. He was emotionally reticent, as secretive about his private life as about his composing — neither personally or in his music did he present himself in an unfinished state, not for him the public work in progress. He was attracted to the exotic and the antique, reflected in the imagined exoticism and artificially archaic in some of his music. He was fond of children and animals, fairy tales, figurines, mechanical toys and gadgets. Accused of artificiality, his reaction was, in effect: How do they know my true nature is not artificial?

His solutions are usually not the obvious ones. In "L'Heure Espagnole," it is the clocks in Torquemada's watchmaker's shop that come to life, not the human characters, who go on about their double entendres without any lascivious reinforcement from the music. In the first of the "Chansons madoécasses," the accompaniment of flute, cello and piano is delicately sensuous but several degrees cooler than the voluptuous text.

Yet, this is also a composer who could say, in an interview during his wildly successful visit to North America in 1928: "All great music must come from the heart. Music

that is only a matter of technique or intelligence is not worth the paper it is written on."

But emotional reticence is not lack of emotion. Seiji Ozawa's concert with the Orchestre National de France was a worthy tribute to a master of orchestral color, but also to the darker feelings that sometimes break through. The violence of the Piano Concerto for the Left Hand, but also its lyricism and wit, can rarely have been better served than in Leon Fleisher's performance, highly charged and of stunning virtuosity. (A few days earlier French television showed a fleeting bit of history — some of a film showing Paul Wittgenstein — the one-armed Austrian pianist who commissioned the work — playing it in Paris, Ravel conducting.)

Marilyn Horne lavished sumptuous vocalism on "Shéhérazade," and Ozawa wound up the concert in glowing style with an imaginative juxtaposition, "Valse nobles et sentimentales" followed without a break by "La Valse"; two homages to the Viennese waltz that stand alone yet enhance each other, an apotheosis of the waltz that ends in a danse macabre, the collapse of an era if not a civilization.

The chamber music concerts were full of gems along with some curiosities — like "Frontispice," a minuscule item for two pianos but requiring a fifth hand to perform (shades of Satie). The gems included

An esteem for craft and artistic conscience

ed the "Chansons madoécasses," uniting the talents of Hanna Schaefer (mezzo soprano), Michel Debost (flute), Frédéric Lodéon (cello) and Theodor Paraskivessco (piano), and the Trio, by the alert and vivid Beaux Arts Trio.

The only concert devoted to rarities was that, with the National under Leonard Slatkin, devoted mainly to the three "cantatas" composed in 1901-02-03 in Ravel's famously unsuccessful attempts to win the Prix de Rome — even though he was already writing mature and important works. These works are really quasi operatic scenes, set to imposed texts. Some have seen in these scores — which, though with varied echoes of 19th-century opera — a deliberate send-up of the conservative composers on the jury. It is more likely that he really wanted the Prix de Rome and was willing to suppress his imagination and write expert pastiches that might win it.

Remaining in this series is all the music for solo piano, by Vlady Perlemuter, a Ravel pupil and at 83 still very much a formidable interpreter of his music (June 22), and a concert of the Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique.

The concentration of works, the admirably organized atmosphere, the talent, and the obvious affection that went into these concerts has seemed like an ideal way to listen to what the poet Tristan Klingsor called "the ironic and tender heart that beats under the velvet vest of Maurice Ravel."

The Mysterious Aura of Charles Matton

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Charles Matton is an artistic prodigy who has invented his own art form — miniaturizing his old studios in mammoth detail, then painting eerily realistic canvases based on blown-up photos of these dollhouse-sized environments.

The paintings evoke the world of Edward Hopper (partly because many of Matton's studios were in New York). But Matton's technical process reflects his concern to be contemporary, to find a new basis for figurative art.

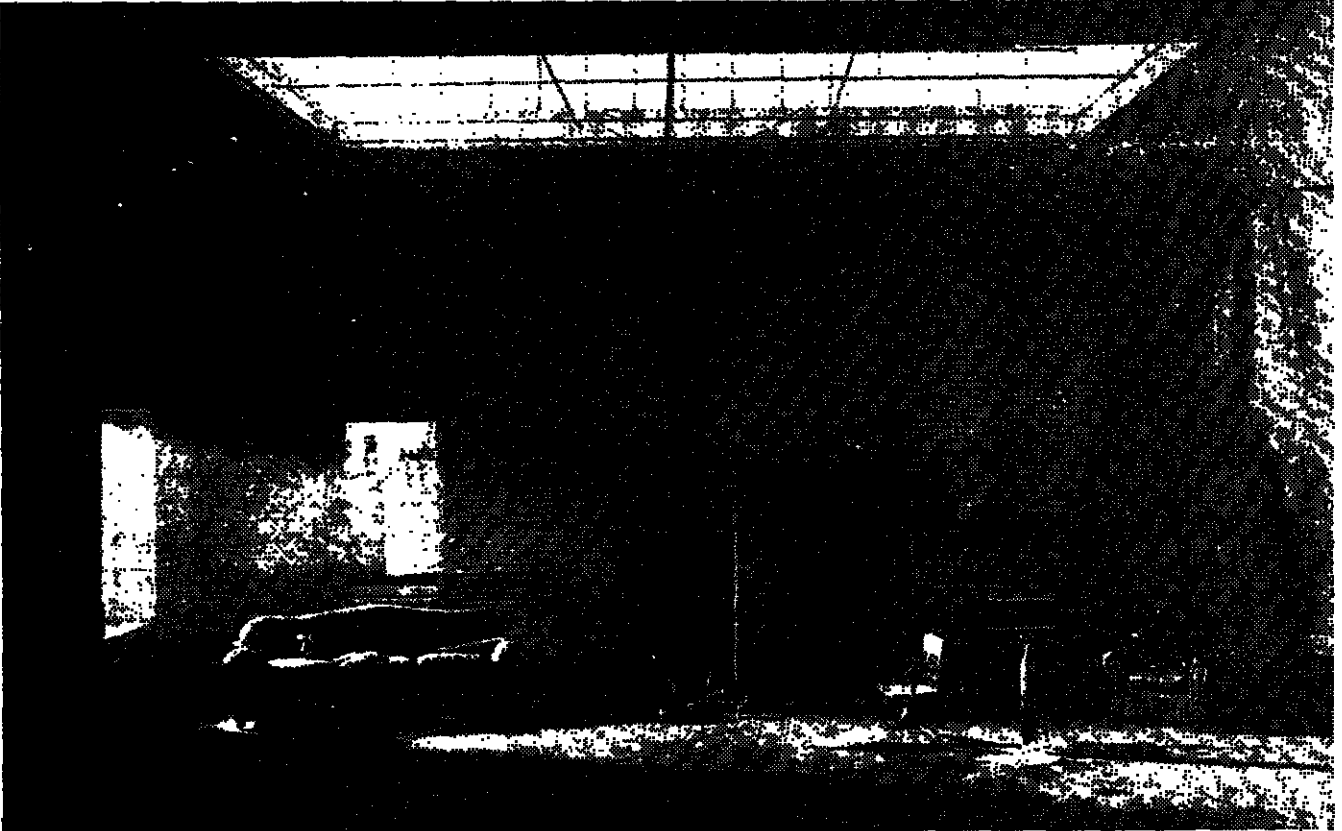
His show — displaying his environments and paintings and photographs based on them — conveys the mysterious aura of his work. Jean Baudrillard, who wrote the introduction to the show's catalogue, says: "The magical power of the miniature equivalent of things, the opposite of their magnification into sculpture, is well-known. By concentrating them into a small space, which thereby becomes fantastic, one rediscovers their quintessence."

Françoise Sagan says of him: "Matton is a big painter on a little planet." His technique of reduction-enlargement seems to control the emotion in his work, reducing them "at least in appearance to what is probably the right moral scale for us in the real world," she wrote this week in Globe magazine.

Matton's prestigious admirers know him as a familiar character in the Parisian world of night people. In the 1970s, he was one of the most successful French illustrators in magazines in Paris and New York, including nude centerfolds that display the eroticism that recurs in his work today. He devoted himself to commercial work after deciding that he was never going to get serious critical attention as a figurative artist. The posters for French art establishments, and for abstract art and then for Pop Art, dismissed realistic work, even that of Matton, whom Alberto Giacometti regarded as the finest draftsman of his generation.

Five years ago, Matton moved to the countryside near Paris to devote himself to painting. Looking for a new way to make realistic work, he began experimenting with the tiny environments. The painstaking reconstructions — newspapers the size of matchbook that are readable, hundreds of miniature paintbrushes, painted walls, paper covered with tiny graffiti, the outline of each brick, the stuffing of an armchair — are so perfect that they create the illusion of being actual rooms when they are photographed. By manipulating the rooms through camera angles, Matton can quickly complete a big canvas that gives a perfect illusion of being a realistic painting. This process, inexplicably, creates a kind of visual authority, perhaps by filtering out the artist's subjectivity.

The photographic step is crucial: It explains why Matton — a painter, perhaps a sculptor — is being exhibited in a museum devoted to photography under the control of Robert Delpire, the great French photo editor. The show also includes a few of his portraits and



One of Matton's miniature reconstructions.

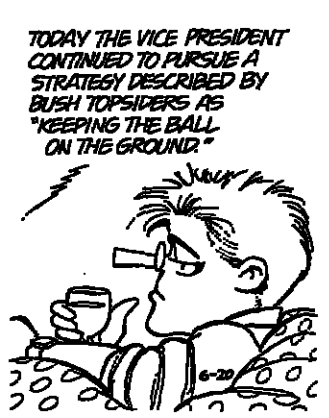
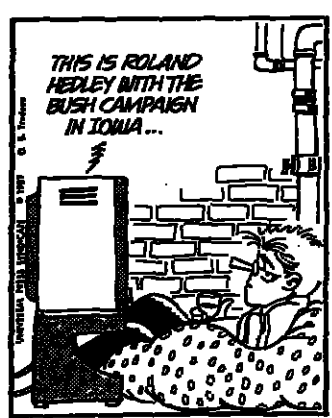
drawings, which have a classical graphic mastery reminiscent of Dürer. They are a reminder that Matton is simultaneously driven by the need to paint and the need to invent new techniques that create a modern mystery.

Baudrillard, a sociologist and art critic who has written extensively about modern attitudes to objects, says that Matton's work succeeds in restoring the reality and the fascination of material objects.

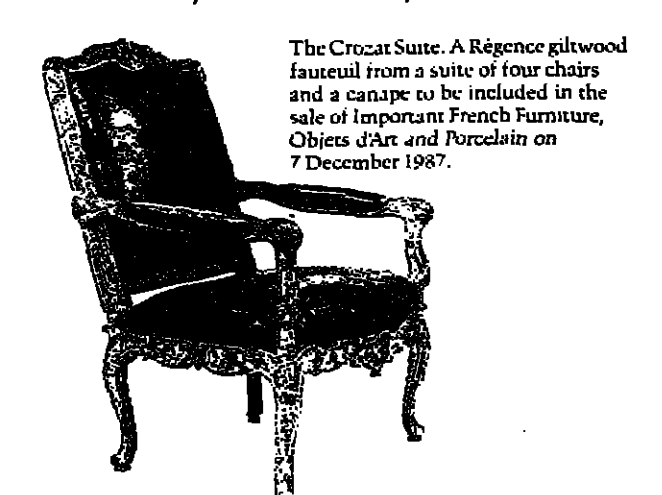
Of the show, he writes, "all the stages of presentation of these objects — sketch, model, Polaroid, enlargement, plastic image, painting — all these dimensions have the right to be there. . . . From the model to the photo, from the photo to the painting, he fabricates a passage according to the technical and material possibilities of the object itself."

Charles Matton, Palais de Tokyo, through July 14.

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Table with columns for various market indices like AMEX, NYSE, and Commodities.

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 20-21, 1987

Down Hits New High, At 2,420.85. Page 8.

4 P.M. PRICES UP

ECONOMIC SCENE

Memories of Walter Heller, Persuader to Presidents

By LEONARD SILK

NEW YORK — Walter W. Heller, who died this past week at the age of 71, raised the role of the president's Council of Economic Advisers to the highest level it has attained since that body was established by the Employment Act of 1946.

One reason for Mr. Heller's brilliant performance as chief economic adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson was his use of the English language. He could make economic ideas not just intelligible but arresting and persuasive to presidents, congressmen, business and labor leaders, journalists and everyone else — and without debasing or distorting the ideas he was pushing.

He loved metaphor. "The fine mist of incipient inflation may be turning into light rain," he warned early in 1966, about a year after he left Washington to return to teaching at the University of Minnesota.

He showed that economic rhetoric is the crucial link between analysis and policy making.

Whether in failure or success, however, Mr. Heller demonstrated that economic rhetoric is the crucial link between economic analysis and policy making. As Donald T. McCloskey has emphasized in his book, "The Rhetoric of Economics," the mathematical formulations of economists are of little use unless they can be translated into arguments that policy makers and the public can understand and be willing to act upon.

The art of persuasion is a matter not of words alone but of heart and courage and charm. Mr. Heller had these qualities in abundance and used them lavishly inside the White House in dealing with the president and his political aides, most of whom were trained as lawyers. He fired memos at them and followed up with face-to-face lectures. He worked incredibly long hours and got his exercise in Washington by ignoring the elevators and running up and down the stairs at the old State Department building — the Executive Office of the President.

But Mr. Heller also carried his campaigns to the people. HE WAS ALWAYS READY to spend time talking to reporters, being interviewed on television programs and speaking at public meetings. President Kennedy encouraged him to do that — to get out in front of the administration to see whether a new and controversial idea would fly or be shot down.

As good as Mr. Heller was in communicating economic ideas, his great distinction was that he brought to policy making the best professional economic thinking he could mobilize.

Although he enjoyed being chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers and was by no means without vanity, he was secure and modest enough to bring to that body the stars of the economics profession, such as James Tobin (later a Nobel laureate), Kermit Gordon, Gardner Ackley, Robert Solow and Arthur M. Okun, and he continuously consulted outsiders, such as Paul A. Samuelson, the first American Nobelist in economics.

The economic policies of the Kennedy and Johnson years were essentially built on the theory of John Maynard Keynes that total demand for goods and services could be manipulated to prevent unemployment on one side and to stop inflation on the other.

Did the outbreak of inflation in the latter half of the 1960s represent a failure of those Keynesian policies — or was it due to the unwillingness of President Johnson to heed his economists' advice? The answer is both. At first, the economists of the Kennedy-Johnson era were inclined to blame the political leadership for failing to take their advice in time to head off inflation by reversing fiscal policy to restrain aggregate demand, with the economy approaching full employment.

As time wore on, however, it became clearer that there had

See HELLER, Page 13

Salomon Moves on Harcourt

Has Rights to A 36% Stake

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Salomon Brothers Inc., the big U.S. securities firm, disclosed on Tuesday that it had acquired a 36 percent stake in Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc. through earlier purchases of convertible debentures.

The surprise announcement appears to dramatically change the equilibrium of a takeover fight for Harcourt, a prestigious U.S. textbook publisher.

The rights, if exercised, would appear to give Salomon a significant stake in Harcourt and the role of arbitrator in Harcourt's battle to ward off a proposed \$2 billion takeover by Robert Maxwell, the British newspaper publisher, said John Reidy, an analyst with Drexel Burnham Lambert.

Harcourt's share price dipped 25 cents to close at \$57.875 in trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Salomon Inc., the securities firm's holding company, fell 25 cents to end at \$34.50.

Harcourt rejected a \$2 billion bid last month from Mr. Maxwell's British Printing & Communications Corp., an announced \$3 billion "poison pill" recapitalization plan designed to thwart the hostile takeover.

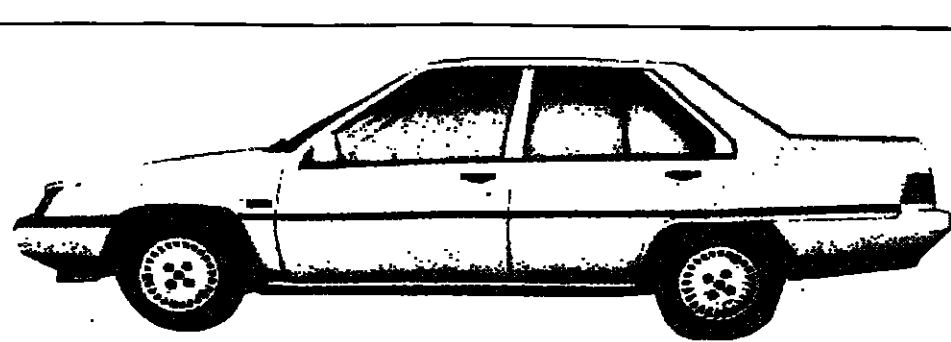
Mr. Maxwell withdrew his bid, but announced Tuesday that he would use proceeds from a new \$630 million (\$1 billion) rights issue in his fight to take over Harcourt. The British publisher's bid for Harcourt would have resulted in one of the largest mergers in the U.S. book publishing industry.

In its filing, Salomon told the SEC that it had bought 21,978 debentures, which have a face value of \$1,000 each, in May and June as a "regular part" of its investment and arbitrage activities.

The firm said it would have a 35.8 percent stake in Harcourt, based on 39.4 million shares outstanding, if it converted the debentures into 21,98 million shares. The percentage is based on the current number of shares outstanding plus the amount of stock that would be issued in a conversion, it said.

But Salomon said its stake in Harcourt would be lower if other debenture holders converted their

See SALOMON, Page 11



The Proton Saga, the Malaysian subcompact that is to be exported to the United States.

'Dream Car' Is Malaysia Nightmare

As Costs Soar, Few Believe Proton Can Compete in U.S.

By Patrick L. Smith

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNE SHAH ALAM, Malaysia — A few months from now, if all goes according to plan, a gleaming new factory on the outskirts of Harcourt, a prestigious U.S. textbook publisher, will be thrust onto the world stage in one of the most prestigious of heavy industries.

Perusahaan Otomobil Nasional, or Proton, began building Malaysia's "national car" only two years ago. Proton, a joint venture with the Mitsubishi group of Japan, is now scheduled to start exporting two versions of the Proton Saga to the United States early in 1988.

Carved out of jungle and government-owned oil palm estates, the Shah Alam site is intended to be the fulfillment of a dream for Malaysia, which is anxious to advance from the uncertainty of commodity production to one of sleek industrial technology.

It is also the centerpiece of a highly ambitious industrial strategy, a sort of Malaysian "great leap forward" that was adopted by Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad soon after he took office six years ago.

With a projected base price of about \$5,000, the Proton Saga has an even chance of finding a



Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad.

niche in the lower end of the U.S. market, many industry analysts believe. Although somewhat underpowered — there are only 1,300cc and 1,500cc models — the car generally has been well received locally and in a few test markets abroad.

But Shah Alam and the product manufactured there is less a dream than a national nightmare, leading economists and executives say. It has already cost Malaysia many millions of dollars in public investment funds that are unlikely to be recovered, these sources contend, and the

move into exports is likely to cost many millions more. "We are simply too inefficient to compete effectively in a market like the United States," a local investment analyst said. "If the Proton is a success, it will be only because Malaysians are subsidizing it."

In recent interviews, Proton officials acknowledged that the company's production costs are \$5,760 per unit for the smaller Saga and \$5,920 for the larger one, indicating a minimum subsidy of almost 20 percent on models sold at the base price in the United States.

When freight charges and the cost of modifying the car for the U.S. market are added, according to industry analysts, the Proton's U.S. sales effectively could be as much as half-subsidized.

In Malaysia, the least expensive Proton sells for about \$8,000. At this price, the company reported operating losses of \$1,000 per unit in its first six months of production, the last period for which results have been made public.

Company officials are cautious about Proton's entry into the United States, in part because its distributor, Malcolm Bricklin, has had mixed success

See PROTON, Page 11

Lloyds Stops Market-Making In Gilts, E-Bonds

By Warren Getler

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNE LONDON — Lloyds Bank PLC, in an unexpected move, withdrew Friday from market-making in Eurobonds and in British government debt, or gilts.

Lloyds is the second of the "Big Four" British clearing banks to abandon a market-making operation since the deregulation of the British capital market last October, and the first to abandon trading in gilts.

Brian Pitman, Lloyds chief executive, said: "We have a relatively small position in these two overcrowded markets and we have decided to reallocate the resources," to areas promising a "better return on our shareholders' investment."

The move followed a decision in March by Midland Bank PLC to abandon equity market-making operations after suffering heavy stock trading losses.

Market-making is the offering of continuous buy-and-sell quotations in selective securities, conducted on the bank's own accounts.

Lloyds Merchant Bank Group, the investment banking arm established by Lloyds before the market deregulation, posted a £28 million (currently \$45.6 million) loss in 1986. Lloyds had attributed the loss to high start-up costs and to "difficult conditions in the bond market."

Banking analysts said at the time that Lloyds, like many of its competitors, had suffered sizable trading losses in gilts. Lloyds is not active in equity market-making.

"The Lloyds move is significant in that it's the first pullout in gilts," said Rod Barrett, banking analyst with Hoare Govett Ltd.

"My guess is that there might be one or two others on the way — gilts is a business that can't be making a lot of money for anybody and is certainly costing a lot for everybody."

Lloyds was one of 27 approved primary dealers in the gilt-edged market. Recent surveys among institutional investors have revealed a widespread belief that not more than 15 primary market-makers in gilts would survive the first three years of competition.

Lloyds' chances of survival in the fiercely competitive market had not been highly rated from the start. Fourteen of the remaining 26 contenders in the gilt market are foreign-owned.

Lloyds' decision should not be seen as linked to speculation that the bank is considering setting aside up to £650 million in loan-loss provisions this year, said Terry Smith, banking analyst with Barclays de Zoete Wedd. The firm is the investment arm of Barclays Bank PLC, one of the Big Four.

"Lloyds never really got themselves set up," he said. "They went the growth-your-own route — starting from scratch, hiring away people rather than buying an existing gilt jobber or broker. I just don't think they ever achieved critical mass."

Analysts said that speculation on further withdrawals from gilts would center on other banks, particularly commercial banks, that had, like Lloyds, attempted to establish gilt operations in London on their own.

Several American banks, including Bankers Trust New York Corp. and Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., fall into that category, they said.

As Ever, U.S. Banks and Securities Firms Resist Threats to Turf

By John M. Berry

WASHINGTON Post Service

WASHINGTON — Representatives from banking, the securities industry and the Federal Reserve have told the Senate Banking Committee that major changes are needed in U.S. banking and securities laws. But they disagreed, as similar witnesses have for years, on what the changes should be.

The retired chairman of Citicorp, Walter B. Wriston, told the panel that American Express Co. is a model of the financial-services corporation of the future.

He noted that its subsidiaries include the 49th-largest bank in the country, a major insurance company, a big securities dealer, its credit-card and travelers-check operations and other financial services.

Several federal and state agencies regulate American Express business activities. The Securities and Exchange Commission oversees the company's compliance with requirements related to the issue of stock, for example. But there is no regulation of what American Express, as a holding company, may own. "It works," Mr. Wriston said repeatedly.

American Express is not regulated by the Fed as a bank holding

company because its Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., with assets of \$7.8 billion, makes no commercial loans. Under federal law, such institutions are not considered full-service banks.

By contrast, E. Gerald Corrigan, president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, said it would be risky to allow commercial corporations to own financial institutions that accept federally insured deposits. That way, he warned, they could call upon the Federal Reserve as a "lender of last resort."

Under Mr. Corrigan's proposal, holding companies owning banks would be allowed to provide a wide

range of financial services through subsidiaries, such as underwriting securities issues and operating mutual funds. They currently are banned from offering such services.

John Weinberg, senior partner of Goldman, Sachs & Co., a New York investment banking firm, questioned the wisdom of breaking down the barriers between commercial and investment banking and allowing commercial banks to "do everything."

"What will that mean for concentration? What will that mean for competition? And what will that mean for risk?" he said. Senator Jake Garn of Utah, the

committee's ranking Republican, said that Congress had been struggling to deal with banking deregulation for a dozen years, but that different groups providing financial services had refused to agree to any compromise.

The groups are unwilling to give up any part of current law that shields them from competition from another sector, he said.

The committee's chairman, Senator William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin, noted that various parties in the long-running dispute are major sources of campaign contributions to senators "whose careers are at stake."

Currency Rates

Table with columns for various currencies like Australian, British, Canadian, etc., and their rates.

Closings in London and other markets in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. (a) Commercial bank (b) American bank (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 1000 (f) Units of 10000 N.D.: not available. N.A.: not available. (g) To buy one pound: \$1.63161

Table with columns for various currencies like Australian, Canadian, etc., and their rates.

Source: Reuters. (a) Commercial bank (b) American bank (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 1000 (f) Units of 10000 N.D.: not available. N.A.: not available. (g) To buy one pound: \$1.63161

Interest Rates

Table with columns for various interest rates like Eurocurrency deposits, etc.

Source: Morgan Guaranty (Dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (for equivalent).

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for various Asian dollar deposits like 1 month, 3 months, etc.

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for various U.S. money market funds like Merrill Lynch Ready Assets, etc.

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telestar.

Gold

Table with columns for various gold prices like Hong Kong, London, etc.

Source: Reuters.

Canada Announces Tax Reform Plan

Capital Gains and Dividend Credit Benefits to Be Reduced

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OTTAWA — The embattled government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney last Thursday unveiled a sweeping plan to overhaul Canada's tax system, the first such reform in 15 years, with a package that includes a limit on capital gains exemptions and a sharp cut in the dividend tax credit.

The tax revision was seen by observers here as a move that could determine the political fate of the Mulroney government, which has been battered in national polls by a series of scandals and management failures. The plan would bring tax relief to wage-earners by next year, but would put off a new sales tax — thought certain to be controversial — until after the next elections.

Even though the government has a large majority in the House of Commons, tax revision is such a volatile issue that Mr. Mulroney



Brian Mulroney

cannot be sure of pushing it through Parliament.

The package, presented to the House of Commons by Finance Minister Michael Wilson, would effectively increase tax receipts from corporations while cutting personal taxes.

Mr. Wilson said he planned to cut the number of tax brackets from 10 to three and increase business and sales taxes in two stages. Under the plan, eight out of 10 households would pay less income tax, he said.

The bulk of the changes will come into effect at the first of next year, he said. Most Canadians would pay lower taxes because of two far-reaching changes: the new structure of federal income tax rates and the conversion of exemptions and deductions to tax credits.

The new tax brackets would be 17 percent on the first 27,500 Canadian dollars (\$20,500) of taxable income, 26 percent on the next 27,500 dollars and 29 percent on taxable income in excess of 55,000 dollars. The maximum tax rate is now 34 percent.

Economists and business leaders said the reforms were an important step toward a fairer system, but were not the bold revamp that was needed.

"Overall, I thought that it was a more timid step than we were led to believe," said Michael Manfred, chief economist for Merrill Lynch Canada. "The changes represent evolutionary rather than revolutionary reform."

Mr. Wilson told the House of Commons that Canada's tax system needed to be changed to compete with sweeping reforms in the United States last year.

Officials here said they felt compelled to act now because of worries about an exodus of businesses to the United States, loss of competitiveness, a "brain drain" of well-to-do professionals to the relative tax haven south of the border, and a possible tax revolt at home.

Without tax reform, they said, there was concern that large multinational corporations would rearrange their books to shift taxable income to the United States, where the corporate tax advantage over Canada was calculated to increase

Corporate Rate Will Drop, But Revenues Will Rise 10%

OTTAWA — Canada's corporate tax revenues are expected to increase by about five billion dollars (\$3.7 billion) over the next five years under the reform plan, because of a broadened tax base and fewer exemptions, officials said Friday.

The plan will increase the effective average corporate tax rate to 19.6 percent from 18.7 percent of income reported on corporate financial statements, according to documents presented by Finance Minister Michael Wilson.

Despite the lower official tax rates, federal revenue from corporate taxes will rise by about 10 percent overall. The increase comes from removing special tax incentives, which will broaden the tax base by about 20 percent.

Federal tax revenue from corporations are projected to increase by 470 million dollars in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1988, 410 million dollars in fiscal 1989, and 1.19 billion dollars in fiscal 1990.

Officials said the changes will also treat different corporate sectors more equitably than before, make corporate tax revenues more stable and predictable, and include tough new measures to prevent tax avoidance.

The Finance Department documents estimated that new tax avoidance rules would increase corporate tax revenues by 2.24 billion dollars. However, Canada's general business tax rate will fall to 28 percent from 36 percent effective July 1, 1988.

The manufacturing business tax rate will be lowered to 26 percent from 30 percent on July 1, 1988, and further reduced in stages to 23 percent by July 1, 1991.

from about 4 percent this year to about 8 or 9 percent next year.

Mr. Wilson, in a major reversal of his own initiative, said that a 500,000 dollar capital gains exemption would be reduced to 100,000 dollars over an investor's lifetime.

He introduced the exemption shortly after taking office in 1984 as a way of stimulating investment, but it was sharply criticized by the opposition as over-generous to wealthy investors.

(WP, AP, Reuters)

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Advertisement for G.T. INVESTMENT FUND, Société Anonyme, Luxembourg, 2 boulevard Royal, R-1953 Luxembourg. DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT: The G.T. Investment Fund will pay a ten cent dividend on June 26, 1987 to registered and board shareholders at the close of business June 19, 1987 and shares will be traded ex-dividend as from close of business on June 19, 1987.

NYSE Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, Close, Change. Lists various stocks like IBM, AT&T, and others.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, Close, Change. Lists various stocks including pharmaceuticals and technology.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, Close, Change. Lists various stocks including energy and financial services.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, Close, Change. Lists various stocks including retail and consumer goods.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, Close, Change. Lists various stocks including utilities and healthcare.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, Close, Change. Lists various stocks including international and emerging markets.

Table with columns: High, Low, Bid, Ask, Change. Lists various commodities like wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Table with columns: High, Low, Bid, Ask, Change. Lists various metals like copper, silver, and gold.

Table with columns: High, Low, Bid, Ask, Change. Lists various livestock like cattle and hogs.

Table with columns: High, Low, Bid, Ask, Change. Lists various food items like coffee and sugar.

Table with columns: High, Low, Bid, Ask, Change. Lists various currency options like yen and dollar.

Table with columns: High, Low, Bid, Ask, Change. Lists various stock indices like S&P 500 and Dow Jones.

COFFEE FUTURES PRICES Driven Down by Ample Supplies, Low Demand. LONDON — Coffee futures prices on the London market are at 10-week lows...

SAUDI OIL RESERVES RISE Despite Higher Output. JEDDAH — Proven oil and gas deposits in Saudi Arabia increased in 1986 despite higher oil output...

Current Account Surplus Widens in South Korea. SEOUL — South Korea's surplus on current account widened to \$355 million in May...

Company Results. Japan C. 10th Group. 1986 Revenue: 1,066.8 billion yen...

Company Results. Netherlands KLM. 1986 Revenue: 2,300 million guilders...

Company Results. United States American Greenleafs. 1986 Revenue: 11.9 million dollars...

Company Results. London Metals. 1986 Revenue: 1,000 million dollars...

Company Results. London Metals. 1986 Revenue: 1,000 million dollars...

Company Results. DM Futures Options. 1986 Revenue: 1,000 million dollars...

Company Results. DM Futures Options. 1986 Revenue: 1,000 million dollars...

Vertical advertisements on the right edge of the page, including 'Wester to', 'K. Tele', 'Toyota', 'Berg. a B', and 'DM SERVICES'.

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices as to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table A: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. High Low Close Change. Lists various stocks like AMER, AMER, AMER, etc.

Table B: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. High Low Close Change. Lists various stocks like AMER, AMER, AMER, etc.

Table C: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. High Low Close Change. Lists various stocks like AMER, AMER, AMER, etc.

Table D: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. High Low Close Change. Lists various stocks like AMER, AMER, AMER, etc.

Table E: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. High Low Close Change. Lists various stocks like AMER, AMER, AMER, etc.

Table F: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. High Low Close Change. Lists various stocks like AMER, AMER, AMER, etc.

AMEX High-Lows

Table with columns for NEW HIGHS and NEW LOWS, listing stock symbols and prices.

Target Date to Remove Tariffs Is Extended by African Bloc

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — The council of ministers of the 15-nation Preferential Trade Area for eastern and southern Africa extended on Friday the target date for the elimination of tariff and nontariff barriers by four years, to 1996.

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Mail this coupon today! →

Table with columns: Country/Currency, 12 months (+2 months FREE), 6 months (+1 month FREE), 3 months (+2 weeks FREE), You save per copy** per year. Lists countries like Austria, Belgium, Denmark, etc.

*In these countries, hand delivery is available in major cities on publication date. For details and rates, please check here and fill in your address below. **Based on a one-year subscription. Offer valid through December 31, 1987 for new subscribers only.

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Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Higher, Pound Falls Sharply

NEW YORK — The dollar closed higher Friday against all major currencies, but it was the British pound that drew most of the market's attention with a sharp fall on heavy selling.

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Fri., Thu. (London Dollar Rates)

Dealers said the market had been looking for an excuse for profit-taking after the failure to materialize of a surge of overseas investments expected after the Conservative Party election victory.

In New York, the pound tumbled nearly 2 cents to \$1.6110, from \$1.6295. Earlier in London, it fell to \$1.6170, down from Thursday's \$1.6300.

For May, due out on Tuesday, would succeed in pushing the dollar outside its current band.

Figures for average British earnings and bank lending, released Thursday, rekindled inflation concerns, giving the market a pretext for profit-taking, some dealers said.

"Sterling does have a character of swinging fairly suddenly without regard to fundamentals for the short term," Mr. Vick noted.

Operators generally predicted a quiet week for the dollar, featuring more technical trading and a narrow range.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed at 1.8238 DM in Frankfurt, up from 1.8190 at Tuesday's fixing.

The dollar also rose in Europe, trading all day within a narrow range and finishing at the day's highs.

The pound closed weaker in Europe, but off its lows, after some operators decided it was time to unwind long positions and take advantage of the strength of the pound following the June 11 general election.

Most dealers had expected the pound to regain some ground on Friday, saying the currency had been oversold on Thursday.

One dealer said that the market had been trying to push the dollar outside its current range on both sides and failed.

Fed Data Show Unaltered Policy

NEW YORK — U.S. banking data suggest that the Federal Reserve Board is maintaining its monetary policy, economists said Friday.

Taiwan's Curbs on Capital Inflow Slow Currency's Rise

TAIPEI — Recent government moves to curb capital inflow have temporarily helped to slow the rise of Taiwan's foreign exchange reserves and to stabilize the local dollar against the U.S. currency, according to officials and bankers.

Uganda, Mozambique Win Relief on Government Debt

PARIS — The creditor nations known as the Paris Club have agreed to a major rescheduling of the government-to-government debts of Uganda and Mozambique, the grouping said Friday.

At meetings here this past week, both countries were accorded terms more generous than usually granted by the creditors. Uganda was given 15 years to repay its debts with a six-year grace period while war-torn Mozambique was accorded an exceptionally long 20-year period with 10 years' grace.

The Paris Club said it approved of both countries' economic programs and wanted to assist their external payments prospects. It said both countries had very heavy debt service obligations and low per capita income.

No details were available on the amounts involved, but last week Uganda's finance minister, Crispus Kiyonga, said he hoped for a rescheduling of \$120 million. Uganda's total foreign debt is estimated at \$1.5 billion.

Uganda and Mozambique are the third and fourth countries, after Zaire and Mauritania, to obtain rescheduling of debt since the Paris Club introduced new measures for the less developed nations.

In London, meanwhile, Nigeria and Barclays Bank PLC said a target date of mid-September had been set for the signing of a package rescheduling Nigeria's medium-term public sector debt and outstanding letter of credit claims. Barclays is a co-chairman of the commercial bank steering committee for Nigeria.

HELLER: Remembering a Persuader to Presidents

(Continued from first finance page) been an exaggerated belief among the economists that they had solved the problem of maintaining economic stability.

In his review article "The Economics Profession and the Making of Public Policy" in the March 1987 issue of The Journal of Economic Literature, Robert H. Nelson of the Interior Department reminds the profession that in 1966 Mr. Solow, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, had stated that most economists believed "short-run macroeconomic theory is well in hand. The basic outlines of the dominant theory have not changed in years."

But saying one does not know it is not to say one knows nothing. The high self-confidence of economists, which Mr. Heller embodied, and their adroit policy shifts, did help give the United States the longest, most vigorous and most stable spell of economic growth in history. If it all came to a bad end, whether because of the hubris of economists or the blunders of poli-

Euro-Commercial Paper

Table with columns: Issuer, Maturity, Bid, Ask (Euro-Commercial Paper)

Friday's OTC Prices - NASDAQ prices as of 4:15 a.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % P.A. C/P (Market Data)

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Friday's AMEX Closing - Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect intraday movements.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % P.A. C/P (Market Data)

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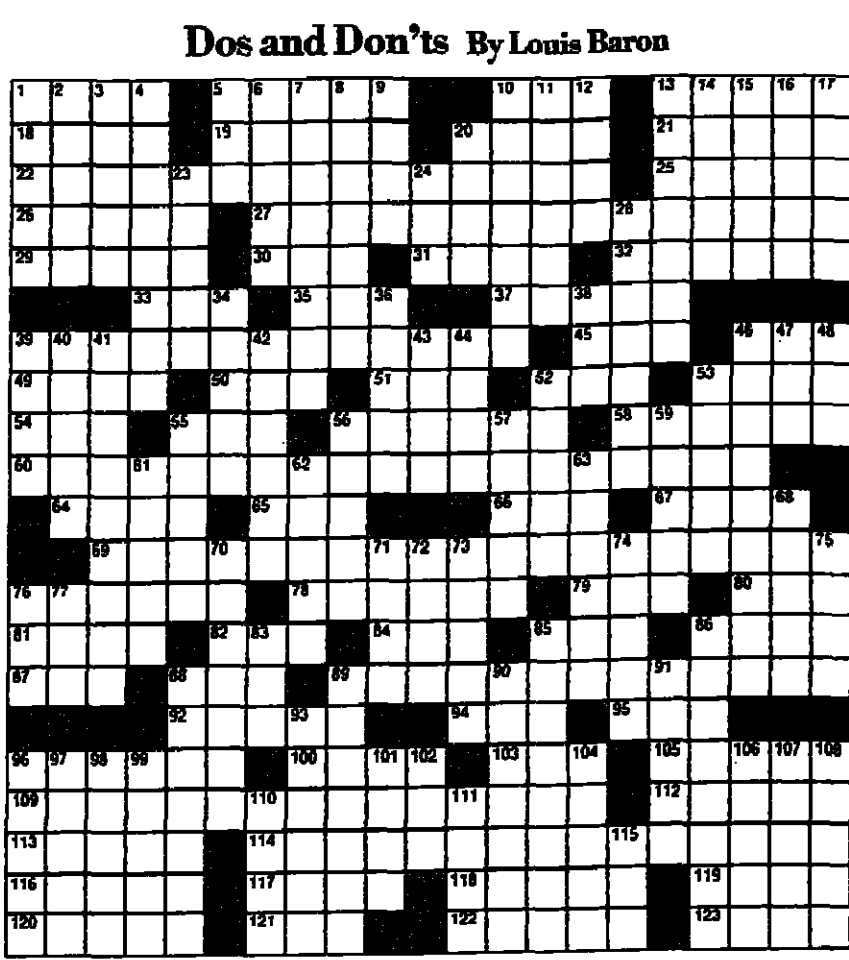
1 Galileo's home town
5 Damita and Chookasian
10 Young seal
13 Mare's-tail clouds
18 A Henry James biographer
19 Respecting
20 Ancestress in Augsburg
21 Lake Geneva resort
22 DON'T spoil the sod!
25 Enraged
26 People of Saaremaa
27 DO hang on!
29 Xystuslike walks
30 Coll. sisterhood
31 Movie terrier
32 Ushers' beats
33 Lillie or Arthur
35 Red fighter plane
37 Premieres
39 DO go underground!
45 Volstead—
46 Objective

ACROSS

49 Army group
50 Fernando or Jose
51 Osprey's cousin
52 Lingerie item
53 Part of A.D.
54 Royal iris
56 Darwin's ship
58 Polynesian
60 DO prepare for a comedown!
64 Shopper's mecca
65 Foot for Isabel
66 Org. for Mom
67 Chaplin's second wife
69 DON'T heed this "Twelfth Night" order!
76 Mountaineer's hut
78 Go on—
79 Taylor-made name?
80 —generis
81 Make turbid
82 Beard grown by a farmer
84 Suffix for opal
85 Soft shoe, for short

ACROSS

86 Needs a medico
87 Hankering
88 Hagiological abbr.
89 DON'T mention my diet!
92 Soprano
93 Tetrazzini
94 Profit ender
95 Lots of ft.
96 More sore
100 University hall
103 Eve's roots
105 D'Artagnan's creator
109 DO make it home!
112 Detergent plant
113 Gallic legislature
114 DON'T look so sad!
116 Kin of a tsunami
117 Resiliency
118 River ducks
119 Hibernia
120 In a tough spot
121 Ethyl chaser
122 Import
123 Custer's last major



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DOWN

1 Lap dogs, for short
2 I.e., i.e.
3 Take care of
4 Tot's recital
5 The "We are here" gen.
6 Data and tips
7 — write my epitaph?
8 Emmet
9 Suddenly own
9 Stanch
10 Touring car
11 Open a fastening
12 Nudnik

DOWN

13 Rostropovich.
14 Boston and
15 Be a match for
16 Poker play
17 "Les—
18 galantes,
19 Rameau ballet
20 Fortifies
23 A Caucasian native
24 Where Panjim is
25 Flapjack
26 Harte card player

DOWN

36 Actress Jane
38 Sue of the cochlea
39 Street gang's territory
40 Historic region in central Vietnam
41 "And— with tears!"
42 Go — (be clement)
43 Keas' relatives
44 "Picnic playwright
46 Bergman role: 1956

DOWN

47 Scribe's need
48 Dodo colleague
52 Balzac's "La Cousine—"
53 Bill defecator
55 River of forgetfulness
56 Warning floats
57 Slip
59 "Comment — vous?"
61 Storytime dwarf
62 Wind instrument
63 Vote total

DOWN

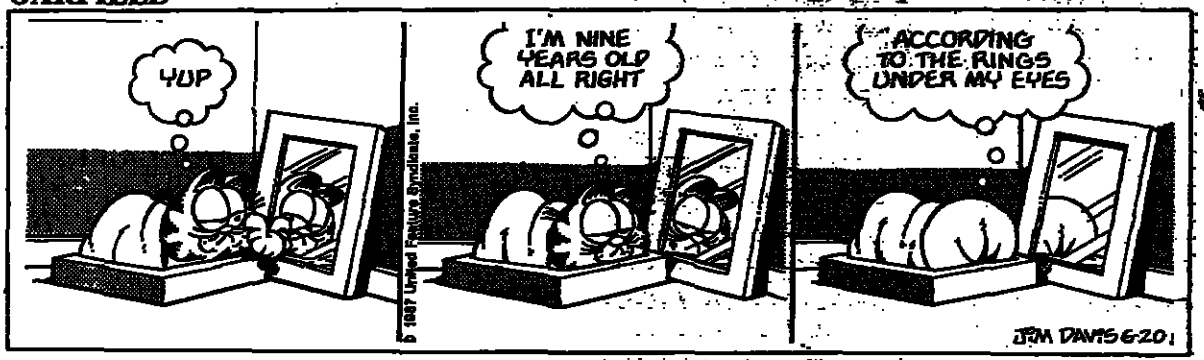
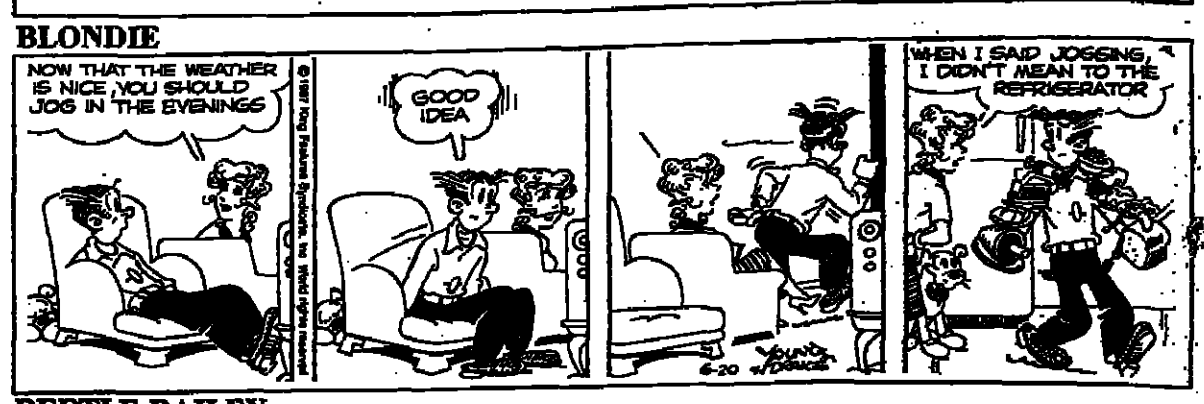
68 "— in the racket and brattle": W. W. Gibson
70 Innu's predecessor
71 Vision: Comb.
72 Samovars
73 "Tears" poet
74 Pétain's government: 1940
75 Tilt
76 Emulate Niobe
77 Soil loosener

DOWN

83 Chinese dynamite
85 Prime of life
86 "... sought him sweet": Shak
88 Almost snowed
89 Name in cliffhangers
90 Creator of Carmen
91 Myth-laden accounts
93 Lox-to-be
96 Resource
97 Crystalline

DOWN

98 Be contingent
99 "Do— to eat a peach?": T.S.E.
101 Bettiger or Talbot of films
102 Peer's mother
104 Tintinnabula
106 Patterned silk
107 Fatigued
108 "— evil..."
110 Aristotle's patron
111 Beaching craft
115 Canton ender



GORBACHEV'S CHALLENGE:
Economic Reform in the Age of High Technology
By Marshall I. Goldman. Illustrated. 296 pages. \$16.95. W. W. Norton & Co., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10110.
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

It's really hard to believe that the Soviet Union is entering a new liberalized era under the enlightened leadership of Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Possibly, grants Marshall I. Goldman, who has written extensively on the Soviet Union and who believes that at the heart of any reform must be a change in the Soviet economy. But he paints a discouraging picture of such a prospect in his timely and instructive new book, "Gorbachev's Challenge: Economic Reform in the Age of High Technology."

It isn't that Gorbachev is insincere in his intentions or lacking in ability. Goldman, who is associate director of the Russian Research Center at Harvard University, calls Gorbachev "in many respects... probably the strongest, most effective political manipulator the Soviet Union has had since the Bolshevik Revolution."

BOOKS

Nor is it that the Soviet economy doesn't need reforming. As Goldman argues, despite the present system's many strengths, the world is changing at a rate and in a way that will eventually relegate the Soviet Union to the position of a second-rate power, both economically and militarily. The most acute challenge its leaders face is the impact of the Third Industrial Revolution, set off by the advent of the computer and the microprocessor. For Gorbachev, at least, the problem of a high-technology economy is that it demands a speed, adaptability and sense of initiative ill-suited to the Soviet system, with its cumbersome central-planning bureaucracy and its emphasis on heavy industry.

What are the Soviet Union's options? Goldman sees three main choices. The first is "a far-reaching reform that emphasizes a heavy reliance on the market," or something resembling what Deng Xiaoping has brought to the Chinese economy. The second is "an improved version of central planning and control," such as East Germany has tried to institute. And the third is "a hybrid system combining elements of each of the other systems."

Goldman has been told by the Russians that "we not only invite our critics, such as Marshall Goldman, to visit," but we read what he has to say," and an early version of his chapter on transferring foreign technology to the Soviet Union was "discussed and shown to Soviet authorities."

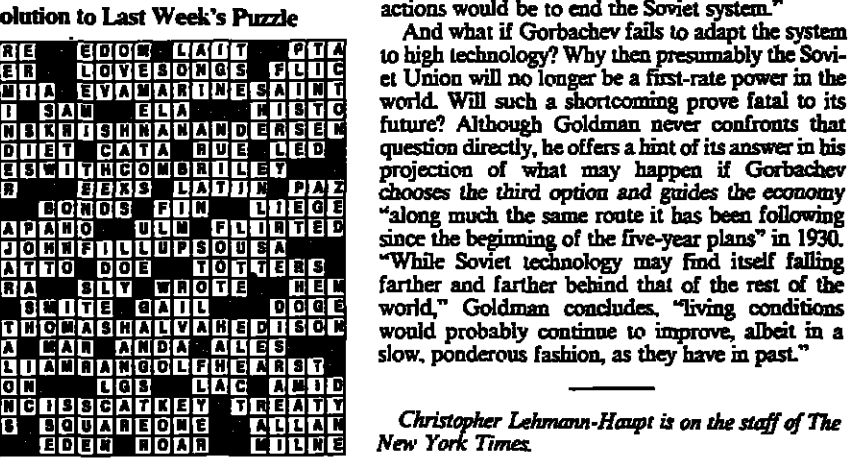
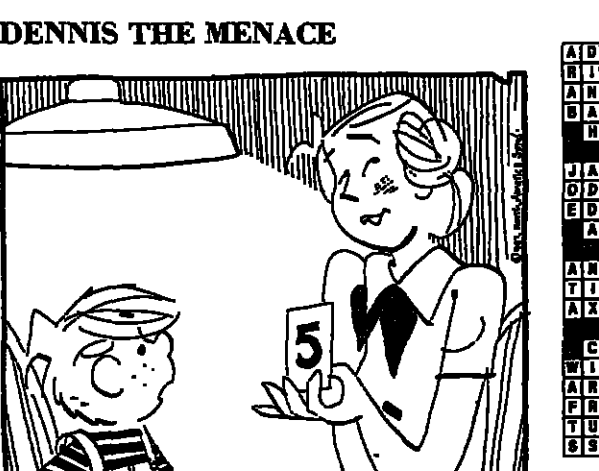
He recommends the first option — "a radical move toward decentralization and the market." One of his first steps "would be to seek a reduction in the role of the central planners and increase the authority of the enterprise managers." He would advise the legalization not only of private property for peasants and small-business men, but also of cooperative service and manufacturing operations.

"The state could continue to own and operate farms and factories, but they would have to learn to compete both among themselves and with the private and cooperative enterprises. The workers and managers would be rewarded with material incentives for their efforts, particularly for displays of extra creativity. . . . There would be more emphasis on consumer and innovator sovereignty and less on the preferences of central planning."

Nonetheless, Goldman remains gloomy about the prospects of implementing such recommendations. Though many of them have either been agreed upon in principle or advocated separately by Soviet reformers, there is bound to be strong resistance from those who believe "that the combined effect of such actions would be to end the Soviet system."

And what if Gorbachev fails to adapt the system to high technology? Why then presumably the Soviet Union will no longer be a first-rate power in the world. Will such a shortcoming prove fatal to its future? Although Goldman never confronts that question directly, he offers a hint of his answer in his projection of what may happen if Gorbachev chooses the third option and tries the economy "along much the same route it has been following since the beginning of the five-year plans in 1930. "While Soviet technology may find itself falling farther and farther behind that of the rest of the world," Goldman concludes, "living conditions would probably continue to improve, albeit in a slow, ponderous fashion, as they have in the past."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.



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WEATHER

EUROPE

Area	High	Low
Algeria	17	13
Amsterdam	14	11
Berlin	17	13
Bombay	27	23
Buenos Aires	22	18
Calcutta	30	26
Cairo	27	23
London	16	12
Madrid	16	12
Moscow	19	15
Nairobi	17	13
Paris	17	13
Rangoon	27	23
Singapore	27	23
Tokyo	27	23

AFRICA

Area	High	Low
Algeria	17	13
Cairo	27	23
London	16	12
Madrid	16	12
Moscow	19	15
Nairobi	17	13
Paris	17	13
Rangoon	27	23
Singapore	27	23
Tokyo	27	23

LATIN AMERICA

Area	High	Low
Buenos Aires	17	13
Cairo	27	23
London	16	12
Madrid	16	12
Moscow	19	15
Nairobi	17	13
Paris	17	13
Rangoon	27	23
Singapore	27	23
Tokyo	27	23

NORTH AMERICA

Area	High	Low
Algeria	17	13
Cairo	27	23
London	16	12
Madrid	16	12
Moscow	19	15
Nairobi	17	13
Paris	17	13
Rangoon	27	23
Singapore	27	23
Tokyo	27	23

MIDDLE EAST

Area	High	Low
Algeria	17	13
Cairo	27	23
London	16	12
Madrid	16	12
Moscow	19	15
Nairobi	17	13
Paris	17	13
Rangoon	27	23
Singapore	27	23
Tokyo	27	23

ASIA

Area	High	Low
Algeria	17	13
Cairo	27	23
London	16	12
Madrid	16	12
Moscow	19	15
Nairobi	17	13
Paris	17	13
Rangoon	27	23
Singapore	27	23
Tokyo	27	23

World Stock Markets
Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, June 19.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	4250	+15
London	2400	+10
Paris	1200	+5
Brussels	1800	+8
Frankfurt	1500	+12
Stockholm	1200	+18
Oslo	1100	+15
Norway	1000	+12
Sweden	900	+10
Denmark	800	+8
Finland	700	+6
Belgium	600	+4
Italy	500	+3
Spain	400	+2
Portugal	300	+1
Greece	200	+1
Turkey	100	+1
Japan	15000	+500
South Korea	10000	+300
Philippines	8000	+200
Indonesia	6000	+150
Singapore	4000	+100
Malaysia	3000	+80
Thailand	2000	+60
India	1500	+40
Pakistan	1000	+30
Bangladesh	800	+20
Sri Lanka	600	+15
China	500	+10
Hong Kong	400	+8
Taiwan	300	+6
South Africa	200	+4
Canada	100	+3
USA	500	+2

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	4250	+15
London	2400	+10
Paris	1200	+5
Brussels	1800	+8
Frankfurt	1500	+12
Stockholm	1200	+18
Oslo	1100	+15
Norway	1000	+12
Sweden	900	+10
Denmark	800	+8
Finland	700	+6
Belgium	600	+4
Italy	500	+3
Spain	400	+2
Portugal	300	+1
Greece	200	+1
Turkey	100	+1
Japan	15000	+500
South Korea	10000	+300
Philippines	8000	+200
Indonesia	6000	+150
Singapore	4000	+100
Malaysia	3000	+80
Thailand	2000	+60
India	1500	+40
Pakistan	1000	+30
Bangladesh	800	+20
Sri Lanka	600	+15
China	500	+10
Hong Kong	400	+8
Taiwan	300	+6
South Africa	200	+4
Canada	100	+3
USA	500	+2

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SPORTS

Crenshaw Leads After First Round

By Gordon S. White Jr.
SAN FRANCISCO — Ben Crenshaw, the Texan who snags putts from everywhere, took advantage of almost perfect golfing weather Thursday to gain a one-



Ben Crenshaw wills the ball into the cup on the 13th.

U.S. OPEN GOLF

stroke lead over three of the world's best golfers, including the defending champion, Ray Floyd, in the first round of the 87th U.S. Open.

Under totally overcast skies with no wind and cool temperatures, Crenshaw sank a 60-foot birdie putt at No. 11 and a 35-footer for a birdie at the 13th hole on his way to a three-under-par 67 at The Olympic Club's Lake Course.

He was tied with nine others, including Bob Tway, winner of last year's PGA Championship.

"They, this is something I'm not familiar with," Nicklaus said. Crenshaw, a sentimentalist about golf and one of the game's recognized historians, came close to winning the 1975 Open before a lightning storm hit in the third round at Medinah.

The biggest surprise of the first round was Jack Nicklaus, who has not been shooting like his old self. Winner of four U.S. Opens and now 47, Nicklaus shot a par 70. He would have been closer had he not three-putted the 18th green for a bogey 5.

He was tied with nine others, including Bob Tway, winner of last year's PGA Championship. "They, this is something I'm not familiar with," Nicklaus said.

Ballesteros has four major victories — two British Opens and two Masters. Last Sunday he blew a playoff against J.C. Snead at the Manufacturers Hanover Westchester Classic when he gambled to drive for the green on the short, par-4 first extra hole and missed.

Ballesteros achieved his best first-round score in a U.S. Open. Nakajima's biggest threat to win a major came in last year's British Open when he was second to Greg Norman going into the final round.

Norman, who led each of last year's four major tournaments going into the final round, shot 72 Thursday.

Fleck, O'Grady: Odd Soul Mates

By Bill Brink
SAN FRANCISCO — Jack Fleck, gaunt, gray-haired and wearing a light pink blazer, was virtually unnoticed as he hurried alongside the fairways at The Olympic Club Thursday.

Thirty-two years ago, Fleck, almost as unknown then as he is today, pulled off one of golf's greatest upsets when he caught and beat Ben Hogan here to win the U.S. Open. Fleck is back at Olympic for the 87th Open this week, and the man he wants to watch is O'Grady.

"I've known Jack since 1971 and he's been a big inspiration to me," said O'Grady after shooting one-over-par 71. Four shots behind the first-round leader, Ben Crenshaw, "Today, he showed up to watch me at the sixth hole and he told me, 'There's a spirit with you here. Be yourself, be spontaneous, but please, please, please, be patient.'"

1970s when Fleck was working in North Hollywood and O'Grady was trying to hone his game and qualify for the tour.

"He was so different," Fleck said. "The nicest guy in the world." O'Grady and Fleck played golf together, became friendly and discovered they had a common vision.

As he moved anonymously through the gallery, Fleck noted that the rough was higher in 1955 than this year, and that O'Grady was hitting 7-irons from some places that he had used 3-irons.



Phillies catcher Darren Daulton nabbed the Cubs' Rafael Palmeiro once, but Palmeiro came back later with a homer.

New Manager, the Same Result

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CHICAGO — The managers changed but the struggling Philadelphia Phillies continued their losing ways.

The Chicago Cubs used three homers — two-run shots by Rafael Palmeiro and Keith Moreland and

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

a pinch-hit, three-run shot by Jerry Mumphrey to turn back the Phillies, 9-7, Thursday in a National League game.

The loss, Philadelphia's third in a row to Chicago, spoiled Lee Elia's managerial debut with the Phillies. Before the game with Chicago, the Phillies announced that Elia, the third-base coach, would replace John Felke.

Felke, 45, had a 190-194 record in his two years as the Phillies' manager. The club finished fifth his first year, and last season's second-place showing was tempered because the Phillies finished 2 1/2 games behind the Eastern Division champions, the New York Mets.

Felke suffered from a perceived lack of toughness. He is a calm man who rarely argued with an umpire or criticized his own players.

Mike Schmidt, the Phillies' All-Star third baseman, one of Felke's most vocal critics, said: "He was a kind, thoughtful and sensitive man. But in order for us to turn it around a change had to be made."

The Phillies went into Thursday's game with a 29-32 record and trailed the first-place St. Louis Cardinals in the East by 9 1/2 games. They had lost four of their six games on the current road trip.

Elia, 49, who managed the Cubs for a little more than a year before his own firing in August 1983, said, "I didn't come back to coaching as a stepping stone to managing. I've been on both ends of this."

"This is very emotional. I had a strong relationship with Felke," he added. "This is never an easy situation."

Mets 10, Expos 7: In Montreal, Darryl Strawberry hit two home runs to lead New York. Gary Carter added a two-run shot to help the Mets rally from a 5-4 deficit.

Reds 8, Braves 4: In Atlanta, Eric Davis ripped a 4-run, two-out homer and Bud Bell drove in two runs, backing Guy Hoffman's sixth victory for Cincinnati. Hoffman gave up nine hits over 5 1/2 innings.

Cardinals 8, Astros 4: In St. Louis, Missouri, Jack Clark hit his second home run of the game in the 10th inning to lift the Cardinals



John Felke

past Pittsburgh. Clark's shot was his 20th home run of the season and came on a 1-2 pitch off Don Robinson. Clark now has a league-leading 64 RBI.

Padres 3, Giants 1: In San Diego, Carmelo Martinez hit two solo home runs to power the Padres to their sixth straight victory. San Francisco has lost six in a row.

Dodgers 6, Astros 4: In Houston, Steve Sax singled home two runs with two out in the 11th to boost Los Angeles. Alejandro Pena worked two innings for his first victory in seven decisions. Brian Holton pitched one inning for his second save. Ron Mathis started the 11th inning and took the loss.

Yankees 6, Orioles 3: In the American League, in New York, Rick Rhoden pitched five scoreless innings despite being hit on the knee by a line drive and Henry Cotto drove in three runs as the resurgent Yankees downed Baltimore. Cotto homered and doubled as the Yankees completed a four-game sweep of the Orioles. Baltimore has lost 14 of the last 15 games. Rhoden was hit by Mike Young's shot in the fourth and left after five innings.

Royals 10, Angels 4: In Anaheim, California, Frank White drove in three runs with a double and a sacrifice fly to back Mark Gubicza's six-hit pitching for Kansas City. Danny Tartabull hit a two-run homer, and Willie Wilson had three hits, including a homer.

Indians 7, Red Sox 5: In Cleveland, Chris Bando belted a two-run homer and Carmen Castillo and Cory Snyder added solo shots to power the Indians past Boston. Reliever Mike Armstrong earned his first victory. Mark Huismann, the fourth Cleveland pitcher, retired one batter for his first save.

Brewers 6, Blue Jays 3: In Toronto, Jim Gantner sparked a five-run sixth inning with a two-run single, lifting Milwaukee. The loss was the fourth in five games for the Blue Jays.

Hard Times for Ripken Sr. and 'the Oriole Way'

By David Falkner
BALTIMORE — There are those who will argue that being handed the job of wine taster to the Borgias or troop leader at Little Big Horn are far riskier assignments than managing most big-league ball clubs.

But in a profession plagued by abundant mortality to begin with, there is a special hazard to working for a losing team — especially when that team is the Baltimore Orioles, a team with a long tradition of winning and with an owner, Edward Bennett Williams, who tends to be active, involved and impatient.

"A manager's job is to win — if he doesn't win, he gets fired," said Cal Ripken Sr., the first-year skipper of the Orioles, who had spent more than 30 years with the organization as a coach, minor-league manager, instructor and scout, before having the team turned over to him after Earl Weaver's retirement and a last-place finish.

This year's edition of the Orioles promises little to help managers sleep. The team, as of Friday, had lost 14 of its last 15 games.

It retains bright stars — Eddie Murray and Cal Ripken Jr. — and a cast of hitters that can score in bunches.

The Orioles set a major-league home-run record for the month of May and lead the major leagues with 101 homers, but the pitching staff has an earned average of 4.88, the third highest in the American League.

Two key pitchers, Scott McGregor and Mike Flanagan, have won two games between them, and the best reliever, Don Aase, has pitched only eight innings this season and is currently disabled, with no clear indication when he might pitch again.

With the exception of Mike Boddicker, a former 20-game winner, who has apparently returned to form this season, and Dave Schmidt,

There is a special hazard to working for a losing team — especially when it has a long tradition of winning.

The general manager's job is to put the players on the field, my job is to win with those players," he said.

That meant work; work that would enable pitchers to understand the difference between quality pitches and pitches that were just thrown. He explained how one pitcher, Ken Dixon, had been assigned to the bullpen to work out his problems.

"You can't go out and trade the whole pitching staff and get a new pitching staff," Ripken said. "If you have Palmer, Cuellar and McNally, all you have to do is fill in the lineup card."

"Sure," he said, "if we had veteran pitchers here, we would have been able to give our young pitchers more opportunity at a lower level, but we had no choice but to bring them up."

That was as close as this consummate organization man could come to criticizing those who turned over to him — after 30 years of devoted service — the pleasures and the pressures of the second division.

Within this once-glimmering organization that has won more baseball games than any other team over the last three decades, Ripken has not only been a loyal servant but perhaps the most skilled of a skilled ensemble of baseball minds.

If you talk to some of the veteran players on the team, veterans such as Murray, their memories of Ripken as a director of the Orioles' minor-league camp are memories of learning baseball "the Oriole way" — a thoroughness in absorbing fundamentals, in learning baseball situations so completely that body and mind become one in executing the basic things, like hitting, throwing and catching a baseball, that are behind winning games.

These days, there seems to be little joy in Baltimore. The problem has little to do with orange shirts, but a lot to do with pitching.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Thursday's Major League Results

Table with columns for National League and American League, listing teams, scores, and key players.

U.S. Golf Open

Leading scores in the first round of the 87th U.S. Golf Open Championship played at The Olympic Club, 6,700-yard, 78-par Lake Course in San Francisco on June 18:

Table listing golfers and their scores in the first round of the U.S. Open.

The NBA Considers A Tall Order At 5-Foot-3 3/4

NEW YORK — Tyrone Bogues — at 5 feet, 3 3/4 inches (1.62 meters) — is a bit more than 15 inches under the National Basketball Association's average height, but he may gain stature Monday when the league holds its 1987 draft.

Although there are skeptics who say the player from Wake Forest University cannot compete professionally, Bogues, known as Muggsy, has some strong supporters.

According to Marty Blake, the director of the NBA's scouting service, "He'll go in the first round, possibly very high."

John Nash, general manager of the Philadelphia 76ers, calls Bogues "an automatic first-rounder."

The Atlantic Coast Conference's career assist leader with 781 — he averaged 9.5 a game as a senior, when he scored 14.8 points a game — Bogues has spent two months demonstrating his talents for the Rhode Island Gulls of the United States Basketball League.

He averaged 20.5 points, 8.4 assists and 3.8 steals in 13 games, drawing admiring comments from Coach Lefty Ervin of the Philadelphia Aces.

"I've marveled at him for years," Ervin said. "He's special because of his quickness and he's absolutely the best passer in the world, except for Magic Johnson," a reference to the Los Angeles Lakers' star guard.

In his minor league performances, Bogues has exhibited the same confident, sometimes cocky, attitude he displayed as a collegian, driving into the lane without hesitation or fear. "Creating easy shots for my teammates is my strength," he said.

"I'm not saying Bogues will be an NBA starter," said Nash. "But just as Spud Webb comes off the Atlanta bench and gives energy to the Hawks, Muggsy can do the same thing. His terrific competitive nature makes his teammates better, and there are few players you can say that about."

"Playing against taller opponents is nothing new to me," said Bogues. "I've been playing against the best since I was a kid in Baltimore. It's a challenge, and I love to take on challenges."

Transition

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Table showing American League standings for various teams.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Table showing National League standings for various teams.



She's Down, but Not Out

Martina Navratilova took a spill lunging for a shot in her match against Robin White in the Pilkington Glass women's (22) court tournament, a tune-up for next week's championships at Wimbledon. Navratilova recovered to dispatch White, 6-4, 6-3, then defeated Isabelle Demongeot, 7-5, 6-3, Thursday to advance to the semifinals. The matches were played the same day because of rain delays.



The Associated Press

Major League Standings

Table showing major league standings for American and National Leagues.

Transition

Table showing transition information for various teams.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued from Page 11) - Includes sections for ESCORTS & GUIDES, INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE, and various international travel services.

Pages 16 & 11 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

